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A TOTAL WRECK.

A Monon Express Train Plunges Down an Embankment

TWO KILLED AND MANY INJURED

The Wreck Takes Fire from an Overturned Stove—A Narrow Escape from a Terrible Catastrophe—Actors in the Wreck.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 11.—The fast mail running between Louisville and Chicago on the Monon route, consisting of a mail car, an express car and four coaches and a chair car was wrecked two miles north of here at Nicholson's crossing early this evening. The train was rounding a sharp curve when the outer rail broke and precipitated the cars down an embankment twenty feet deep. The stove in the first car was overturned and the car was soon destroyed, but the passengers escaped. The next coach was torn to pieces. It was filled with people, not one of whom escaped injury. The parlor car toppled over on top of the coaches.

The following as far as can be learned is the list of the dead and injured:

KILLED.

MADAM VAN BOKER, danseuse of the City Burlesque company.

BEN HAMBURG, drummer for Liebmann & Schloss, Cincinnati.

INJURED.

Max Boyers, of the City Burlesque company, badly injured in legs and back; Gus Rogers, same company, hurt in back; Stella Clifton, same company, badly hurt in legs and back. M. G. Rutlege, porter of car, face badly bruised. Nellie Hanley, New York, badly crushed. John Forrest and Wm. Hall, Crawfordsville, both cut about the head; J. N. Davidson, Crawfordsville, head cut; M. R. Fox, New Albany, head and legs badly crushed. Eugene Dyer, Lafayette, head cut; C. W. Lowden, Salem, Ind., legs badly crushed. P. C. Hoyt, head cut; R. A. Marshall, Ellisville, side and head crushed; Mrs. Ann Hibbs, Wheatfield, face crushed; Ezra H. Hibbs, Wheatfield, left arm broken, right hand cut off. Helen Love, City Burlesque company, injured internally; O. W. Gardner, back badly injured and arm sprained; E. Whiteside, Frankford, spine fractured, seriously injured; J. J. Enright, Chicago, knee and head hurt; C. N. Cheek, Crawfordsville, lumber merchant, right leg cut off just below the knee, will die; Dave Maldure, Rome, N. Y., eye gouged out and arm and leg broken; C. N. Cornwall, roadmaster, Bloomington, back hurt and internally injured; John Winchester, baggagemaster, Louisville, back hurt. Express-messenger Cutler, Louisville, internally injured; William Snyder, newsboy, Chicago, shoulder broken; Cora White, Syracuse, of the City Burlesque company, slightly injured about the head; Fannie Everette, of the Burlesque company, internally injured; Ollie Lewis, same company, bruised about the head; Melvin McKee, Chicago, face and back hurt; Harry Bryant, Philadelphia, of the Burlesque company, head bruised, neck badly sprained; Madge Larnes, Pittsburg, of the burlesque company, head badly bruised; Paul Allen, head crushed; William Bishop, Lafayette, brakeman, severely burned about the shoulder; John Bills, conductor, internal injuries; J. Thomas, Monaco, opera troupe, internal injuries; Miss Bible, Crawfordsville, face crushed; Nat Bray, Crawfordsville, internal injuries about the face; Miss Broyfogle, head and face badly bruised.

That no others were killed outright seems marvelous, as the wreck was most complete. A large force of men was engaged in putting up ice a short distance from where the wreck occurred, and they rendered good assistance in putting out the fire and saving lives. C. N. Cheek, of Crawfordsville, had a leg pulled off and was pinned beneath a pair of trucks and it seemed, despite the efforts of the rescuers, that they could not release him before the fire, which was fast approaching, reached him. He never lost his nerve, though suffering intensely, and ordered the relief corps to cut off both his legs if that was the only way they could release him. A block was finally procured from the engine and the unfortunate man was released just in the nick of time. He was removed to the city but cannot survive the night.

In its leap the ladies' coach encountered a stump, which penetrated the side of the car and possibly caused the death of Madame Van Boker and of Ben Hamburg. The woman was found by the side of the stump, her head crushed out of all semblance to humanity. She was also disemboweled. Hamburg was found lying on the stump mangled almost beyond recognition.

W. Broyfogle, ex-president of the Monon [illegible], and wife and son were on the train on their way to Lafayette, but escaped with slight injuries. The wrecked train was bound north. The scene of the wreck is less than a mile from the place of the terrible freight collision of a month ago.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 11.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock this afternoon the northbound Monon train ran off the track about two miles north of here, at Nicholson crossing. The accident occurred on a fifty-foot embankment down which four cars rolled, the engine and one baggage car keeping the track. The trouble is supposed to be due to a broken rail. The first passenger coach rolled over three times. It was full of passengers and caught fire from the stove, but all the occupants escaped alive. The baggage and express cars went over, but no one in them was severely hurt. The ladies' coach was literally torn to pieces, as was also the parlor car. Here was the greatest damage. There was hardly a passenger on the train who escaped injury. Help was soon at hand and in a few moments the road was full of the maimed on their way to town. There were three theatrical troupes on board, one of which, the City Club Burlesque company, was completely broken up, nearly every member sustaining serious injuries.

A number of those hurt here in the city and several will probably die. The excitement has been intense and hundreds have visited the scene of the accident. It was one of the most terrible catastrophes that ever occurred on the road. The posted car went over but Clerks Fox and Clark, which badly cut, are not seriously hurt. The scenes about the wreck were heartrending. Rescuers are now searching for the body of a little girl supposed to be buried in the debris.

An Official Dinner

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The first of a series of official dinners in honor of the president and Mrs. Harrison was given to-night by Vice-president and Mrs. Morton at their palatial residence on Rhode Island avenue. It was a brilliant affair, especially noticeable even in a season marked by such social successes as have already been recorded and are promised in this one.

Dinner was served at 7 o'clock in the grand dining hall, a superb apartment, and all the appointments were rich and in exquisite taste. Those invited to meet the president and Mrs. Harrison at dinner were the secretary of state, the secretary of war and Mrs. Elkins, the secretary of the navy, the postmaster general and Mrs. Wanamaker, the secretary of the interior and Mrs. Noble, the attorney-general and Mrs. Miller, the secretary of agriculture and Mrs. Rusk, Senator Hale, Mrs. Sheridan, Senator and Mrs. Manderson, Mrs. Rhinelander Jones, General and Mrs. Schofield, Mrs. Slater, ex-Speaker Reed and Mrs. Harrison.

After dinner a reception was given to which several hundred invitations were issued. The reception lasted from 9:30 till midnight and was enlivened by the discourse of popular airs by the Marine band which was present in full force. The next dinner in course is that to be given by Secretary and Mrs. Blaine on the 20th instant.

EUROPEAN NEWS

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Sir Charles Dilke delivered a speech at Lydney this evening which is likely to attract attention and arouse discussion throughout Europe. He declared that the Liberals were not wise in trusting the government's foreign policy. There were times when the traditional non-interference by the opposition with the foreign policy of the party in power might properly be abandoned. He believed that neither Germany nor France wished for an alliance with England, since both cherished designs on Belgium, whose neutrality England had guaranteed. Lord Salisbury was allowing that matter to drift when England had ought to be very jealous of the encroachments in that direction and should make up her mind whether or not to fight in order to preserve the autonomy of Belgium. If it were determined that the guarantee was worth supporting by force of arms, then preparations for the invent should begin without delay.

A CHINESE TRACT.

The translation by L. C. Hopkins of the anonymous Chinese pamphlet about which so much has been said, and which was distributed free during the last autumn along the river Yang Tse, is being quietly circulated in the city. It is entitled "Death to the Devil's Doctrines." The pamphlet is made up of atrocious statements and sentiments clothed in the most abominable language. So vile is the work that it is impossible to do more than refer to the matter. From the story of the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary down to the most ordinary features of present Christian missionary work in China this obscene pamphlet touches nothing but to defile. It was clearly written to excite the fanaticism of the most ignorant of a totally debased population, for to no other could it appeal with the expectation of exciting anything but disgust and contempt. The writer, who declares that he is 75 years old says: "Also they (The Christian devils) rate women more highly than men, and alike in the government of the state and the household, the control in most cases is exercised by the devil woman." It is also set forth that "whenever a convert dies, the devil-priests do not allow relatives to approach the body, but bury it themselves, gouging out the eyes, which they also sell to be made into drugs." The above is a fair sample of the very meager portion of the pamphlet that will bear repetition.

THE FATE OF SPIES.

The Coventry technical institute has agreed to pay the fines and expenses of Walter Rudnell, who on Dec. 25, at St. Etienne, France, was condemned to two months imprisonment, to pay a fine of $200 and to be expelled from the country when his term of imprisonment had expired. The institute will not assist John Cooper, an Englishman who was at the same time sentenced to fifteen months imprisonment, to pay a fine of $400 and to also be expelled from France when released. The two were convicted of attempting to secure samples of the French and Russian carbines for English government contractors. Rudnell in his defense claimed that he had been sent to St. Etienne by the authorities of Coventry to study the process of ribbon weaving and the manufacture of steel so that he might become a professor in the Coventry technical institute. Cooper, on the other hand, frankly admitted that he was in St. Etienne solely to procure for a Birmingham firm specimens of the carbines.

THE KHEDIVE'S ILLNESS.

The Times correspondent at Cairo says: Ugly rumors, which are totally unfounded but which are too usual in Oriental countries, are spreading in native circles as to the cause of Tewfik's death. His strong Mohammedan sympathies made him trust entirely to Arab doctors, and when they failed to cope with his disease, they called in European colleagues of high reputation.

McKinley Inaugurated.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 11.—William McKinley, Jr., was inaugurated governor of Ohio to-day with imposing pageantry and numbers unexampled in the state's history. His great name is now linked in the annals of this proud old commonwealth as the successor of a long line of illustrious men in the gubernatorial chair and one of whom became president and another chief justice of the United States supreme court.

Notwithstanding the severity of the winter weather the city was crowded with the people from all parts of Ohio and large delegations from neighboring states.

At 11:30 a. m. the legislature, supreme court, state officers and members of the press assembled in the senate chamber and there preceded by Governor Campbell and Governor-elect McKinley marched through the rotunda of the capitol where a stand had been erected for the ceremonies. At noon, after an introduction speech by Governor Campbell, Chief-justice Marshall J. Williams of the supreme court, administered the oath of office to Major McKinley, who thereupon assumed the functions of the governorship.

He then delivered his inaugural address, surrounded on the stand by his wife, Mrs. McKinley, ex-Governor Campbell and family, the legislature, supreme court, members of the press, relatives of his family and other distinguished and invited guests.

Upon the conclusion Governor McKinley's inaugural he and his staff and party proceeded to the grand stand on East Broad street to review the parade. The parade had over 6000 men in line, made up of political clubs, societies, commanderies, military and semi-military organizations and the Ohio National Guard. It was the grandest ever witnessed at any gubernatorial inauguration in this city.

Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes was present at the inauguration and was the guest of Gen. John Mitchell, United States pension agent.

The election of United States senator to succeed Senator Sherman will occur in each branch of the legislature to-morrow.

Killed by Giant Powder.

DENVER, Jan. 11.—Isaac P. Early was killed by an explosion of giant powder in the tunnel of the Pioneer mine at Aspen, Colo., between 11 and 12 o'clock last night. His right arm was completely torn off and his right leg was terribly mutilated. It is not known just how the accident happened, as the man was alone. He had just entered the tunnel with some powder and the supposition is that he accidentally swung it against a projecting rock or in some way got it in contact with his candle. He was from Maine and leaves no family.

Conspiracy Charged.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11.—Actor M. B. Curtis' attorney to-day made the startling claim that the prosecution of his client was the result of a conspiracy on the part of the police to send an innocent man to the gallows. They claim that there were two men with Policeman Grant the night he was killed—Curtis and another man; that the unknown did the shooting and the police being aware of this fact, but unable to capture the real culprit, are trying to convict Curtis in order to avert public censure.

The Press Club Train

LEADVILLE, Colo., Jan. 11.—The special conveying delegates to the meeting of the International League of Press clubs at San Francisco, left here this morning on schedule time. The party is in charge of Mr. W. B. Jerome, general western passenger agent of the New York Central railroad and Mr. J. C. Yager, superintendent of the Wagner Palace Car company, all are well and have thus far had a delightful trip. The weather is perfect. Remarkable speed has been accomplished over some portions of the route.

GETTING IMPATIENT.

Chilian Procrastination and Insolence Nearing a Climax

MORE NAVAL ACTIVITY

Since the San Francisco Investigation the Navy Yards are Again Busy—A Report on the Shields Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—It was ascertained this afternoon beyond the possibility of a doubt that the navy department has since the receipt of the first news of the San Francisco inquiry redoubled its preparations for trouble. The activity at the navy yard in this city has increased and the navy department is pushing every means of saving time.

THE OUTRAGE ON SHIELDS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The department of justice is in receipt of a full report of an investigation made by the district attorney of San Francisco into the case of Patrick Shields, a fireman on the American steamship Keweenaw who is alleged to have received brutal treatment by the Chilian police authorities of Valparaiso for no other reason than because he proclaimed himself an American. Shields states that he shipped on board the steamer at Brooklyn, N. Y., and reached Valparaiso on the 20th of September.

He was given liberty and went ashore. After leaving a barbershop and while perfectly sober he was accosted by two police men in uniform and asked for money and not complying with their demand, the officers took him to jail, where they locked him up.

From this time forward, according to his statement, he was subject to a continuous series of arrests and imprisonments, accompanied by brutal beatings and periods of service in the chain gang for no other reason than because he was an American.

Capt. W. H. Jenkins, of the Keweenaw, a resident of Boston, testified that the vessel is owned by Americans and carried the American flag. He described the pitiable condition of Shields when he returned to the ship after his imprisonment.

The unanimous testimony of the officers and crew of the vessel that it was unsafe for any American seamen to proclaim himself such in Valparaiso.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The fifth week of the session opened tamely, and without the pendency of any important question to excite interest or attention in the senate. There was a fair attendance of senators in their seats when the chaplain offered prayer. After Thursday's journal had been read the vice president laid before the senate several official and other documents, including a communication from the treasury department as to the sale of the United States custom house and postoffice site and building at Milwaukee and one from the interior department asking an appropriation of $150,000 as a deficiency to supply subsistence to the Sioux Indians.

Mr. Aldrich presented the remonstrance of the woolen manufacturers of New England against the agitation of the question of the tariff on wool. It was ordered printed as a document and referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Perkins presented a communication from Ryan, the American minister to Mexico, to the late Senator Plumb suggesting that it would be a generous and neighborly act to return to Mexico the trophies of war captured by United States troops in the Mexican war of 1847. Mr. Perkins did not know (he said) that he endorsed the expression. The latter was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

A large number of bills were then reported from committees and placed on the calendar.

Senator Teller introduced a resolution providing for an international monetary conference and it was referred to the committee on finance. The senate then 1:27 p. m. went into executive session. At 2:40 o'clock the doors were opened and the senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.

A dull, leaden day, indicative of a fall of snow, had no effect upon the attendance in the house, and an unusually large number of members were present when the body met this morning. There were fewer spectators, however, when Mr. McMillin, who in the continued absence of the speaker presides over the deliberations, called the assemblage to order just as the bells of the city proclaimed the hour of noon. Ex-Speaker Reed was in his seat for the first time since the Christmas holidays.

A resolution offered by Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, repealing the third section of the McKinley bill and enacting in lieu thereof a section authorizing the president to issue a proclamation admitting imports free of duty from any nation of the American hemisphere in which no import duty is imposed on feed, corn, meal and other bread products, preserved meats, oil, lumber, agricultural implements and machinery, steel rails, etc., was objected to by Mr. Burrows, of Michigan.

The call of states was then resumed and the usual flood of bills were introduced. At the conclusion of the call of states the house adjourned.

TELLER'S SILVER RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Mr. Teller introduced a joint resolution to-day providing for an international bi-metallic agreement. It declares it to be the determined policy of the United States government to use both gold and silver as full legal tender money either under the rates now existing in the United States or under that which may hereafter be established by the United States alone or in accord with other nations. It directs the president to invite the governments of the countries comprising the Latin Union (so-called) and of such other nations as he may deem advisable to join the United States in a conference and to adopt a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of establishing internationally the use of bi-metallic money and of securing fixity of relative value between these metals. The conference is to be held at such place as may be mutually agreed upon by the executives of the various governments. Whenever these governments or any three of them shall have agreed to unite upon and when ever in the judgment of the president a sufficient number of nations shall have entered into such an international agreement, the president is to declare the ratio so fixed to be the existing ratio in the United States and all coinage thereafter is to be at such ratio until changed by law.

To carry into effect this resolution the president was authorized to appoint not less than three or not more than five commissioners at a salary of $[illegible] a year and necessary expenses. Mr. Teller said he did not desire action on the resolution without its going to the appropriate committee, but he did desire to call the attention of the committee on finance to the resolution. In the last congress he had made a similar motion, but it had been allowed to slumber in the archives till congress closed. He was not sanguine that the present resolution would receive more attention, but inasmuch as the senate finance committee was composed exclusively of free coinage members (this sarcastic reference was received with some amusement) or at least of members in favor of the bi-metallic arrangement which all free coinage men favored, he thought it ought not be be difficult to reach some agreement. But while he believed as international agreement should be secured, he for one was not prepared to rest his efforts there. This was a step which the people who had opposed free coinage said ought to be taken. He was willing to give them the opportunity. It must be done if at all, by the action of the government in an official way, not by sending men here and there to discuss the subject, but by giving the world to understand that the United States desired an international agreement, but whether an agreement were reached or not the United States proposed to use silver on some ratio with gold as legal tender and not subsidiary money only, that the United States proposed to take the bullion in the treasury, where he (Mr. Teller) said it was, thus denying the stability of the bimetallic system all over the world, out of the category of a commodity and make it money.

Mr. Stewart said he had some remarks prepared which he desired to offer before the resolution was referred. He proceeded to read a written argument in support of the position taken by him the other day that the first section of Bland bill revived the free coinage act of 1837.

Mr. Mitchell asked if the senator from Nevada was quite sure that the act of 1890 did not repeal that part of the act of 1878 which it was claimed divided the act of 1837 into two parts.

Mr. Stewart replied that it certainly did not. The act of 1890 was a substitute for the part repealed, leaving the balance of it still in force. Mr. Morgan inquired if any steps had been taken by mandamus against the secretary of the treasury to compel him to comply with the mandate of the act of 1837 for the free coinage of silver.

On Mr. Stewart replying that there was a case of this kind pending before the supreme court of the District of Columbia which might be advanced if the government decided it, Mr. Morgan added, with significant emphasis, "Because from the reading of the memorandum which the senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) has presented this morning, I am satisfied that he is correct and that the law is and always has been that any citizen has the right and has had it all the time to have a silver dollar of 412½ grains coined at the United States mints."

No reply was made to this remark of Senator Morgan and the subject was dropped for the time being after a remark of Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, that if the subject of silver coinage had been disposed of for the day he would like to do some regular business of the morning hour, the introduction of bills.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Court of private land claims, Joseph R. Reed of Iowa to be chief justice; associate justices, W. A. Murray of Tennessee, H. C. Sluss of Kansas, W. F. Stone of Colorado.

United States district judges, W. W. Morrow for the northern district of California; J. S. Wilson, southern district of Iowa; E. H. C. Niles, northern and southern districts of Mississippi; E. W. Camp, district of North Dakota; M. A. Montgomery, northern district of Mississippi.

Receivers of public moneys, W. T. Thompson at Leadville, Colo.

All About a Steer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—General Merritt, in a telegram to the secretary of war expresses apprehension of trouble at the Tongue River agency unless matters are handled with great care. He has stepped into the breach between the Indians and the civil authorities with a view of pacifying the Indians. The trouble originally grew out of the fact that a steer belonging to a white man made depredations upon an Indian's cornfield so frequently that the Indian killed the steer. The white man swore out a warrant for the Indian and placed it in the hands of the sheriff to serve, an intimation was thrown out that if the sheriff attempted to serve the warrant the Indians would come to the rescue of their countrymen. At this stage of the proceeding General Merritt stepped in and so far he has been able to preserve the peace.

A Victory for Counselman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Charles Counselman, of Chicago, downed the inter-state commerce commission in the United States supreme court to-day, and to all intents and purposes has smashed the power of the commission for all time to come, unless Senator Cullom or some other statesman comes to the rescue with an amendment to the law. The case decided was that of Charles Counselman of Chicago, vs. Frank Hitchcock, marshal of the United States for the northern district of Illinois, and the decision of the court was in brief that the inter-state commerce commission had no right to compel a witness to testify against himself.

The decision reverses the decision of the United States circuit court for the northern district of Illinois, which holds that Counselman, in refusing to answer questions put to him by the inter-state commerce commission was guilty of contempt.

The specific allegation was that Counselman & Co. had secured a "cut rate" from the railways by which they were enabled to ship grain to the seaboard from Chicago for from 1½ to 2½ cents a bushel cheaper than any of their competitors, and were by reason of this advantage acquiring a monopoly of the business. It was impossible to prove the charges without the books of the accused parties, and an order of court was issued to secure them. This Mr. Counselman refused to honor and the others took a similar stand. It was agreed to make Mr. Counselman's action a test case and the matter was taken by his attorney to the United States supreme court with this understanding.

Severe Fire at Georgetown.

DENVER, Jan. 8.—Special from Georgetown, Colo., says: What might have been a great catastrophe in a small city was not so disastrous as was feared. The first reports were exaggerated. At about 10 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the McClellan opera house and the entire building was soon in flames. The opera house is a frame affair and burned like tinder, and the flames soon spread to Mrs. Johnson's millinery store, which was totally destroyed, and from there to the Hotel de Paris, which was also burned to the ground. Several other frame buildings on Sixth avenue and Cass were destroyed. The complete loss will not amount to much over $10,000. The fire was started by Mr. McClellan who was thawing out frozen pipes in the opera house.

A Strike Avoided.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 11.—The difficulty between the New York and New Haven railroad and its engineers and firemen has been settled. Over 300 of the engineers and firemen met at Elks hall, this city, yesterday. They discussed the motion to strike until nearly 5 o'clock, when it was voted down. It was then voted to accept the proposition made last week by the company. Chief Arthur and Grand-master Sargent left for Cleveland this afternoon.

Custom Receipts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—Custom receipts at the port of New York for the first ten days of January aggregated $3,410,185, as against $4,276,180 for the corresponding period of 1891. The net gold in the treasury to-day is $133,812,528, as against $145,848,848 for the corresponding period of 1891. Customs receipts show a decided tendency to increase. The total receipts of the government for the first ten days of the present month have averaged over a million dollars.

Friendship or Enmity.

ROME, Jan. 11.—It is again reported that negotiations between Italy and the United States for the re-establishment of relations are making good progress. It is said that the negotiations have taken place at Rome and that the affair may be expected to be completed soon. While there is no official authority for the reports much reliance is placed on them, [illegible].

MEXICAN REBELS.

Plenty of Startling Rumors but no Important News

A SMALL BATTLE REPORTED

Captain Hardie's Command has a Brush with the Bandits—A Rumor that Fort Ringgold has been Captured by the Rebels

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 11.—There was a sensational rumor in the city to-night that Fort Ringgold which is commanded by Captain Wm. B. Wheeler of the Third cavalry had been attacked and captured by several hundred of Garza's men. General Stanley gives it as his opinion that there is no truth in the report.

A report has been received from Capt. Francis Hardie of the Third cavalry as follows: We started at 4 o'clock this morning for the camp of the bandits. We struck the trail just before sundown, after having ridden about fifty-six miles through dense chaparral. Just at dark we came up to the bandits' camp and their sentinels commenced firing. The firing was returned by our people. The bandits ran in a few minutes. At the Colorado ranch we captured a wounded bandit by the name of Juan Garza. I had the owner of the ranch sent to Fort Ringgold, where he can be used as a witness.

A NEW OUTBREAK.

DEMING, N. M., Jan. 11.—Much excitement still prevails regarding the situation at Ascension. Colonel Sanginez, "jefe politico" of the chief district of Bravos, and his private secretary, Senor Ferin, arrived here from Juarez and immediately left the city for Ascension. It is expected that at Polimas, just across the border, they will be joined by armed customs guards. A detachment of 100 troops has been ordered across the county from the city of Chihuahua and is moving by forced marches and may be expected to strike Ascension from the south on Wednesday. The presence of Colonel Sanginez may have the effect of quieting the disturbance, which the Mexican officials insist is purely local in character and has no political significance.

On the other hand sympathizers here insist that Remijo Sais, who leads the insurgents, is not only a capable man, but a large owner of property who cannot afford to hesitate, that [illegible] his original band of eighty men will be rapidly reinforced and swelled to the proportions of an army, that his followers are other men of property who will lose their all if they flee the country and forfeit their lives if they surrender, that under the circumstances they must fight, and that owing to the situation they will have an opportunity to organize and gather strength before the government can send any adequate force against them.

Sais and some of his lieutenants were leaders in the political riots which occurred at Mesilla, in this territory, in 1871, and wherein nine men were killed and between forty and fifty wounded. No courier has yet arrived from the south, but cowboys in from the border ranches report that several Mexicans have taken refuge on this side. They are doubtless insurgents seeking to avoid the consequences of their lawless action.

A LETTER FROM MEXICO.

CHICAGO, Jan. 11.—A private letter to the [illegible] received from Monterey, Mexico, dated Jan 3, says: The government is keeping the sharpest watch on telegrams and letters to and from the United States and even on the newspapers to suppress all news about the Garza revolution, and though the government pretends that the movement is of little account and in some instances directed against the United States, yet it is well known that the movement has taken formidable proportions and threatens to extend, for dissatisfaction reigns in many states and hunger may drive the people to desperation.

L. Lozada Diaz the Mexican consul at Laredo, has received orders from the fort to doctor all reports passing through his hands and destined for the United States.

The histories of Garza published so far in the United States are all wrong; he never was a soldier, nor a sewing machine agent, nor a rowdy, nor did he ever live in this city as variously stated in the United States. He has always been either a schoolmaster or journalist of considerable talent, and though he may be defeated now by the combined efforts of the United States and Mexico, though he may be killed, the revolution will not end. Small bands will harass the government on all sides until the election, when another stronger effort will be made and then the Conservative party may take a hand.

The great question, where the money comes from for the Garza movement, is solved by the word, "preying," that is, they live off the land. Their arms are their own property, for everyone residing on the frontier owns arms, accoutrements and horses.

Garza is intelligent and brave. He is not the real leader of the movement. The leader is one of the most prominent men in that republic and is ably seconded by three others, prominent military men and diplomats who will never tire unless killed or triumphant. What aids or rather will aid the revolutionists is the general depression which reigns and which makes itself felt more and more every day. The prisons are full of people, driven to crime by distress, and President Diaz himself understands that the situation is critical. The police are very active in the search for the leading conspirators, but are meeting with poor success.

A SUMMARY LAW.

EAGLE PASS, Tex., Jan. 11.—Reports from Torreon confirm the news that the authorities are on the look out for trouble. Yesterday the troops brought in eighteen suspicious characters and took them to Chihuahua, where they will be placed in the army. The suggestion of Minister Romero that Mexican troops be permitted to cross to this side in pursuit of Garza revolutionists would meet with a decided protest from the border inhabitants. The Mexican government has a law known as Ley de Fuga which permits guards to shoot a prisoner who attempts to escape, and this has been observed down the river on the Mexican side to such an extent that those who were thought to be in sympathy with Garza to the number of 80 or 100 have fallen victims to their captors through the operation of summary law.

Railroad employes at Houston and other points centering here have notified their employers that under the law the railroad companies are compelled to handle each other's business and the employes have notified the companies that they will not handle the Aransas Pass business. If a settlement is not reached, the tie-up which will likely be the result bids fair to rival the general strike of eight years ago. The federation committee from Yoakum will be here to-morrow, and will on arrival meet representatives of several principal organizations represented in the federation. The conference is likely to be an excited one as well as a most important one.

All Quiet in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 11.—A special to the Star from Springfield, Kan., says: All is quiet here to-day. In an interview this morning with Adjutant-general Roberts he said that he anticipated no trouble as long as the troops remained and upon their departure he deemed it advisable to declare martial law. He could not of course say what the governor would do, but he thought it very probable that he would declare martial law.

A Stage Coach Robbed.

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 11.—The Florence and Globe stage was held up by one highwayman nine miles west of Riverside, Ariz., to-day. The Wells Fargo box and two bars of bullion were taken. The mail was untouched. The robber is described as tall and with dark moustache. He wore no mask. The same stage was robbed near this point ten days ago. The Wells Fargo box was taken by the supposed same man. Indian trailers started out but lost the trail in the mountains on account of a blinding snow storm.

Silver Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The treasury department to-day purchased 170,000 ounces of silver at 93.50 and 93.58 cents per ounce. The offers were 1,576,000 ounces.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—For Colorado—Fair, warmer by Tuesday night, winds becoming south.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Dealings on the stock exchange this morning were on a very large scale. Up to noon a quarter of a million of shares had been marketed. The principal trading was in Reading, Atchison, New England, Louisville and Nashville, St. Paul, Whisky Trusts, Colorado Coal and Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan. The opening was weak with prices generally lower than Saturday's final prices. Whisky Trusts were especially weak and declined 1 per cent. late in the first hour. The others strengthened shortly after the opening, but [illegible] of New York and New England which advanced ⅜ per cent., the improvement was very slight. In the hour to noon the market was less active and there was a considerable decline in prices. At noon values, excepting in a few instances, were only slightly changed from those of Saturday. The dealings continued on a large scale throughout the afternoon, but the course of prices were very irregular. Every advance brought out large offerings and in this way values were kept in a very unsettled condition. Toward the close realizations became general and the market closed weak with prices generally ¼ to 2 per cent. lower. Reading was actively bought early on a remarkably favorable statement and on the announcement that the coal allotments for 1892 had been fixed and were very favorable to the road. Ten thousand shares of St. Paul were bought in the first hour. Boston houses sold Atchison during the same hour. The sales for the day [illegible] shares.

Money closed 3 per cent. The highest rate was 3 and the lowest 2½ per cent. Bar silver 93.

CLOSING PRICES.

Atchison	43⅝	Pittsburg	151
Adams Ex.	147	Pullman P. C.	187
American Ex.	117	Reading	40⅞
C., B. & Q.	109	Rock Island	90⅜
D. & H.	134	Texas Pacific	12⅝
Del., Lack & W.	140	U. P.	45⅞
D. & R. G. pref	48⅛	U. S. Ex.	50
Ft. Wayne	153	Wab., St. L. & Pac	11⅞
Illinois Central	107	Preferred	31
Kan. & Tex.	19⅝	Wells Fargo Ex.	140
Lake Shore	122⅝	Western Union	84
Mich. Central	109	Colorado Coal	36
Mo. Pacific	63	Lead Trust	19⅞
Northern Pac.	25	Sugar Trust	86⅝
Preferred	69	Rio Grande West.	39
U. P., D. & G.	22⅝	Preferred	71
N. Y. C.	115	4s Registered	116½
O. & M.	22	4s Coupons	116½
Preferred	85	2s Registered	100
Pacific Mail	35	Pacific 6s of '95	109

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Severe snow storms continue throughout the United Kingdom. Traffic is badly interfered with. A blinding snow storm prevails in Vienna. A despatch from Valencia, Spain, says that a violent snow storm has caused much damage there.

Representative Taylor of Ohio reintroduced in the house his bill of the last congress granting service and disability pensions to officers, soldiers and sailors and marines in the army and navy of the United States of the late war, their widows and orphans and for other purposes.

A boiler in the pork packing establishment of A. M. March, at Bridgeport, Penn., exploded, wrecking the building. Two men were killed and several others injured.

At Boston Judge Colt of the United States court handed down an important decision involving millions of dollars. The court reverses the decision of the board of general appraisers which assessed a duty of twelve cents a pound on common goat hair and declares that it is entitled to entry free of duty.

Dr. Graves, the Condemned.

At 11:40 o'clock last evening Dr. T. Thatcher Graves, the convicted murderer of Mrs. Josephine Barnaby, the wealthy widow of Providence, R. I., passed through this city on his way to Canon City, where he will be confined until the date of execution. The Denver and Rio Grande train which conveyed the party was over half an hour late, and upon arrival a GAZETTE representative boarded the train. Dr. Graves, and the party of officers in charge, occupied the smoking room in the rear of the second car. The doctor is a large man, with gray side whiskers and very white of complexion. He wore a dark overcoat and Derby hat and is a fine looking fellow. He was chatting pleasantly with his companions, and had been enjoying the trip hugely. The time had been passed in story telling, and at Palmer Lake all hands took refreshments, both in solid and liquid form. The reporter was not permitted to talk with the doctor, as a big deputy sheriff barred the door, but the doctor appreciating the situation kindly talked loud enough for all to hear. Turning to a friend who accompanied him he remarked, "Mr. Royce, I appreciate your kindness in coming with me, and I feel that I have a great many friends both in Denver and throughout the state."

The deputy sheriffs in charge of the prisoner were Hornig, Smith and Ferguson. Mr. Royce of Denver accompanied him and also Jacob Hirsh, Press-News correspondent. On board the train were also a number of Pinkerton detectives, but they were not representing the county of Arapahoe. The party got on the train at Burnham, having been driven to that point.

Snow Blockade at a Funeral.

DUBLIN, Jan. 11.—The heavy snow fall in the north of Ireland has greatly impeded traffic. Travel in many places is utterly impossible. In consequence of the state of affairs it was impossible for many clergymen to reach their churches yesterday, and religious services were therefore not held.

At Tyrone a funeral procession became lost in the snow. After many fruitless attempts on the part of those taking part to find out where they were, the horses became exhausted and it was found necessary to abandon the horses in a snow drift.

A Strike of Great Importance.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 11.—The strike situation looks gloomier than ever. The failure of the conference between the management of the Aransas Pass railroad and the representatives of the strike to-day to accomplish satisfactory results has tended to widen the breach and the belief is general here that if in forty-eight hours some agreement is not reached the employes of the other roads centering here, who pledged their strike support, will tie up the [illegible] freight, of the Aransas Pass. The situation is gradually tending towards that point where all the war of [illegible] must prevail. The railroad managers [illegible].

Colonel Ethan Allen's Sword.

The sword which Colonel Ethan Allen carried when he demanded the surrender of Fort Ticonderoga "in the name of the great Jehovah and the Continental congress" is, by gift and inheritance, the personal property of a young newspaper man of Jackson, Mich., Hannibal Allen Hopkins. The sword is an old fashioned blade, nickel and venerable, twenty seven inches long and slightly curved. The handle measures seven inches, making the total length of the weapon thirty-four inches. The handle is of bone or horn.

The mounting is of silver washed with gold, the latter being partially worn off. A dog's head of silver forms the end of the handle, and from this to the guard runs a silver chain. On one of the silver bands of the scabbard the name, "Ethan Allen," is engraved in large letters, on another band, "E. H[illegible]her, maker, N. York," and on still another, in script, "Moulin Va[illegible] 1775." Why this name appears [illegible]. St. [illegible] Democrat.

M. I. DeCOURSEY, Real Estate Agent!

AGENT FOR SALE OF LOTS IN

Parrish's Addition, West End Addition, D. Russ Wood Addition, Beacon Hill Addition, Walnut Addition, Orrin's Addition, Roswell Addition, Loomis' Addition, Broadmoor, Nob Hill, Calvert Heights, Colorado City, Manitou, La Vergne, North End Addition, Edwards Addition.

A lovely Country Estate near town.
The best Corner Lots in the City.
The best Business Lots in the City.

I have some great BARGAINS, both large and small.
I have houses for rent and for sale. I have money to loan.
I can effect Insurance in the best companies at the best rates.

Office 12½ South Tejon Street, Colorado Springs Colo.

GRAND CLEARING SALE!

Great Bargains — Goods at Cost.

Commencing January 1st, 1892, we will sell all CHAMBER Suites that cost $25 and upwards at ACTUAL COST. Also a very large variety of other goods will be sold at absolute cost.

This Sale is for CASH, and will be continued until all are closed up.

To aid this special sale a reduction will be made in the price of all other articles.

If you desire to save a dollar, or several of them, here is the opportunity and NOW IS THE TIME. Respectfully,

FAIRLEY BROTHERS.

C. E. Newman & Co.

30 Pike's Peak Avenue.

NEW HATS Just Received.

I. F. Dwinell & Co

Insurance and Real Estate.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Notary Public.

[illegible] IMPROVED, in various [illegible] may favor us with a call. [illegible] VALUABLE NEW YORK REAL ESTATE [illegible] INSURANCE [illegible]

ROOM 11, [illegible] BANK BUILDING, Colorado Springs, Colo.

VISIT AIKEN'S MUSEUM For Christmas Goods. Prices Very Low.

IVYWILD!

With its natural advantages is fast coming to the front [illegible]. Everybody is pleased with it. Secure a lot [illegible]. The sales have been large between $5,000 and $6,000 on an average per month. A number of fine houses are being erected and more are contemplated. The lots are large from 100 to 112 feet front by 175 to 300 feet in depth. Easy terms and low rate of interest.

We have a house of 7 rooms, good cellar, on North El Paso street for only $1,500.

New 3 room house in La Vergne for $1,000; will trade for good work horses.

Corner lot on Costilla street, inside of railroads; small house $1,200.

A fine garden tract for sale at a bargain.

House of 5 rooms, lot 50x150, West Colorado Springs for $7,000; good location, $300 cash; balance monthly payments.

A. HEMINWAY, 103 E. Huerfano St.

E. F. WELLES & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FINE CARRIAGES!

AND

Horse Goods of Every Description.

English and American Saddles and Bridles, Turf Goods, Whips, Crops, Bits, Spurs, Horse Boots, Robes, Blankets, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Oils, Leather and Saddlery Hardware.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Hand-made Harness from Pure Oak-tanned Leather.

All kinds of Strap work. Everything in [illegible]. We Invite Your Inspection.

E. F. WELLES & CO., 113 and 115 North Tejon St.

TABLE BOARD

You'll find at The Alta Vista a pleasant dining room, efficient service and a menu that is not excelled in this city. The markets are carefully watched, and only the best of all that's good is prepared under the direction of a competent chef and placed before the guests. If you wish to engage table board for a week or permanently The Alta Vista can accommodate you.

EDWARD W. KENT, Colorado Springs, — Proprietor.

A. F. BROEGE, *Merchant Tailor.*

New Line Fall Goods in French and German Novelties just received.

21 PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE

ALWAYS [illegible]

Candy

ROASTED ALMONDS.

PIPES JUST RECEIVED. PIPES.

Latest thing in [illegible]

HAGERMAN BLOCK DRUG STORE.

W. H. LLOYD, AGENT FOR THE Western Smoke Preventer.

Have just put one of these [illegible] in the [illegible] building, giving [illegible] satisfaction [illegible] use in Chicago.

23 SOUTH CASCADE AVE

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP, JAN. 1st, 1891.

By mutual agreement, the firm of Stark & [illegible] this day dissolved. All [illegible] claims against said firm [illegible] for payment, and those [illegible] please call and settle their accounts.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.

Mr. R. R. Stark and Mr. Wm. R. Stacy have this day formed a partnership under the name of Stark & Stacy. [illegible]

HEADQUARTERS FOR CANDIES AT GOUGH'S

I take great pleasure in calling [illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.COM

THE GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY
THE GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
[illegible]

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.
[illegible]

ADVERTISING
Rates made known on application to the office.

JOB WORK.
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having an account to the paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given. No claims are allowed against employes of the Gazette to offset any of our accounts. All advertisements for the Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Thursday noon. Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.
H. A. RISLEY.
Manager of the Gazette.

In considering the situation in Egypt, the last thing that the European powers will consider is the wishes of the people of that country.

David B. Hill is now a full fledged senator in Washington. If we may trust our exchanges the change is acceptable to the people of New York.

The latest turn in Chilian affairs is distinctly warlike. As suggested in these columns, the investigation now being held in California at which the crew of the Baltimore are giving their testimony, is calculated to arouse the indignant wrath of the American people. It is evident either that the American sailors and officers are most outrageous liars, or else the Chilians are. The former supposition is quite admissable, and if the latter is true, the whole course of Chili in the matter has been one of studied insult and contempt. Unless the department of state is in possession of information widely differing from that which has been given to the public a message may soon be expected from the president which will be very far from having the pacific character which has lately been predicted for it.

The present chamber of commerce has done a great deal of very good work in advertising the attractions and resources of this city and some of the results are already apparent in the increased number of visitors who have been coming to the city within the last two or three months. The organization seems to be almost altogether free from the faults which interfered with the work of the old board of trade, and its officers deserve a great deal of credit for what has been accomplished. One noticeable difference has been that the meetings of the chamber of commerce are held with much less frequency, and if there is less talking there is probably more work done. For all these reasons there ought to be a very large attendance at the meeting which is to be held at The Antlers pavilion this evening. There are important matters to be considered, and it is very evident that it is not at all an unreasonable request to ask everyone who is interested in the welfare and prosperity of the city to be present. Among the interesting subjects to be considered are the Cripple Creek gold fields and the construction of a road thereto, and the manufacturing possibilities of the county. It is seldom that the opportunity of spending an interesting evening is united with the possibility of doing so much public good.

There can be little doubt that some, if not all, the stories that are told of the corruption and oppression of the Diaz government in Mexico are true. The word republic in that country is very far from being defined as a government of the people, for the people and by the people. It is rather a government of the people for the few and by the few. The proportion of people who are sufficiently intelligent to participate in the government is very small to American ideas, and even among those who are sufficiently educated to take a part in politics, only those who are in friendly relations with the ruling coteris can hope for political power or influence. But all this is not a good reason for revolution. President Diaz has been a far better ruler for Mexico than most of his predecessors. The country needs a strong government and a large part of its people are unfit to take an active part in politics. The result of the Garza revolution, if successful, would be to put into power another set of men who would rule the country probably not as well as Diaz has done. Another reason why there is little improvement to be hoped for from the change, is that the Clerical party is said to be back of the rebel party. The Spanish-American republics have all had an experience of the priest in politics such that no well wisher of theirs can hope to see the church and state reunited. Diaz may have grown rich in the public service and rewarded his friends with offices and gold, but all that he has acquired is small compared to the treasures that have been wrung from the poverty stricken peasants to fill the coffers and decorate the walls of the churches. The present state of things in Mexico may be unsatisfactory, yet the best hope of the country is not in sudden revolution, but in quiet and steady growth. The political quiet of the past few years which followed a period of violent political agitations, was one of the most encouraging things about the country. A settled government is the very first of the things necessary to the growth and improvement of a country. It is to be hoped that the government will succeed in putting down the rebellion.

LITERARY NOTES.

Mrs. Burton Harrison, the author of "The Anglomaniacs," has written a story, "Monsieur Alcibiade," for the February Century.

Harper & Brothers announce as ready for publication the Letters of Field-marshal Count von Moltke to His Mother and His Brothers, translated by Clara Bell and Henry W. Fischer.

"Tess of the D'Urbervilles," Thomas Hardy's latest story, and by some regarded as his best, will be published in book form by Harper & Brothers shortly. The same publishers announce a new addition of William Black's very popular novel, "A Daughter of Heth."

The present condition of excellence of the volunteer militia is said to be the result of barely more than a dozen years of well-directed effort. The February Century will contain a fully illustrated article on "The New National Guard," written by Captain Francis V. Greene, late of the regular army and now a major of militia describing the origin and present force, its object and extent. A well armed, well-drilled militia was a subject dear to the heart of General Washington. His ideal is just becoming a reality, ninety years after his death.

The next volume in the new series of political biographies, "The Queen's Prime Ministers," will be a sketch of the present prime minister, the Marquis of Salisbury, written by H. D. Traill, D. C. L. It will be published immediately by Harper & Brothers. The volumes of the series already issued include The Right-honorable W. E. Gladstone, by G. W. E. Russell; The Earl of Beaconsfield, by J. A. Froude; Viscount Melbourne, by Henry Dunckley, and Sir Robert Peel by Justin McCarthy.

Doubtless one of the best aids to the study of Homer ever published is Autenrith's "Homeric Dictionary," translated, with corrections and additions, by Robert P. Keep, Ph D., and published by Harper & Brothers. It has been received with such general favor and appreciation that the publishers have prepared a new and revised edition, which they announce as ready for immediate issue. The present revision has been performed by Prof. Isaac Flagg of the University of California, whose name alone is a guarantee for its excellence. Almost every American Greek scholar of reputation has also aided in the work by suggesting corrections and helpful additions, and no effort has been spared to adapt the volume perfectly to the needs of American and English students. Several important changes have been made, the value of which will be readily recognized.

WESTERN BREVITIES.

La Junta is to have a militia company.

A new paper, The Leader, has been started at Loveland.

A Boulder physician who was elected coroner at the last election, has declined to serve.

The moral city council of Trinidad has placed a prohibitory license on the opera house there.

Morgan and Weld counties will combine and resist the excessive nineteen-thirtieths of a mill in the state tax.

Greeley people are enjoying skating on about two square miles of smooth ice at Seeley's lake, some three miles from town.

Jacob J. Yeckel has been appointed by Governor Routt as county commissioner in Pitkin county, to succeed Defaulter Ford.

"A well dressed and intelligent woman" says the Pueblo Chieftain, offered to furnish tar and feathers for adorning a man and his wife. Such is Pueblo.

The board of insurance adjusters recently in session in Trinidad sent in an alarm to test the new paid department. The men were all asleep but they got out and laid two lines of hose in three minutes.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Commander-in-Chief Ludwig on the Order's Growth—Notes.

Bro. C. D. Ludwig, of Louisiana, commander in chief of the uniformed rank, was recently interviewed by a St. Louis Globe-Democrat reporter. He said: "I have been all over the north, and never was our order in a more prosperous condition. Like many other societies which have achieved great results, ours had a very small beginning. Its foundation was brought about in this way. One night, nineteen years ago, seven young men were engaged in conversation around the table of a house in the (at that time) little town of Louisville. All the seven men were young. They were students, and one of them was so juvenile in appearance and in reality that he was known by the name of "Baby." These seven said to themselves that each would agree to subscribe so much to a common fund, and, in the event of either of them dying, an allowance would be made out of that fund to their relatives. The plan was agreed to, the fund was started and so began the organization of the Knights of Honor. The youth of that day is now a fine gentleman and holds one of the first positions in the society. When I say that in the nineteen states we have paid out $37,000,000 you will see the rapid growth of the organization."

Grace lodge, located at Harlem, N. Y., has a membership of 500. Centennial lodge, of New York city, has a roll of members of about 1,100.

The supreme treasurer's quarterly report shows that in the three months ending Sept. 30 he received $30,192.30 and paid out $18,466.30. The balance on hand Sept. 30 was $22,272.97.

One hundred and sixty-six deaths were registered with the supreme reporter since the last call. Of these 12 were from Massachusetts. E. H. Brown, of Murray, Ky., who joined the order Nov. 26, 1878, and died on Sept. 29, 1891, had paid in the largest amount, $227.50. Karl E. Spies, of La Crosse, Wis., who was drowned Aug. 8, had paid to the Widows and Orphans' benefit only one dollar. One of the number had been a member of the order seventeen years, 6 were members less than one year.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The Next Supreme Conclave at Kansas City—Helmet Glints.

Great interest is being taken throughout the country in regard to the next supreme conclave at Kansas City in August, 1892. Not only among Pythian circles, but many leaders of other orders acknowledge it will be one of the grandest meetings in many particulars ever held by a secret society. The citizens and knights of this great western metropolis are actively preparing for the occasion. Already accommodations are being arranged by the local committees for regiments and brigades.

On June 30, 1891, West Virginia had 57 lodges with a membership of 3,292 and 17 divisions of the Uniformed rank.

Laclede, Linn county, Mo., has a new K. of P. lodge.

There are about 300 resident Knights of Pythias in Salt Lake City.

Oak lodge, of Cleveland, grades its candidates. All under thirty-five years of age, $15; age forty, $20; forty-five, $25, and fifty, $30. Many members of the fraternity have been under the impression that Oak had raised her fee to $30, when in reality she has only graded the fees according to age.

Iowa had at last report 303 lodges and near 18,000 loyal knights.

A. O. U. W.

A General Statement of the Order's Condition—Notes.

In the whole order there were 307,611 members in good standing Nov. 1. This was a net gain for twelve months of 22,912. The gain for the month of November was 2,229.

Three hundred and fifty seven thousand sixty six dollars and sixty seven cents were paid from the beneficiary fund in November, giving a grand total disbursed from organization to Dec. 1, 1891, of $47,776,349.53.

The jurisdiction of Georgia, Alabama, etc., showed a decrease of 40 for October, while Ontario dropped off 241. To offset these losses there was a net gain in the whole order of 2,229, of which Massachusetts is credited with the largest number—532.

Texas was the only southern jurisdiction that made a next gain in September, which gain was 40.

The members in Oklahoma desire to make a separate jurisdiction of the Indian Territory, and a movement to that end is among the early possibilities.

Order of Franklin.

Since the order was started 1,968 certificates have been written, amounting to $3,226,000; those canceled by death, lapses and surrendered amount to over $600,000.

The order has had but three deaths since incorporation, May 14, 1890.

Knights of the Tented Maccabees.

Deputy Supreme Commander Sir Knight J. M. Emerins for California writes: "I have closed the charter of Los Angeles tent with a total membership of 223, which is the largest and, by great odds, the finest body ever organized in this city."

WAKEMAN'S WANDERINGS

A TRAMP IN PORTUGAL II

A Study of Lisbon Women, Men and Manners—Quaint Street Sights and Scenes—Lowly Types and Ways—The Water Carriers of Lisbon.

[Copyright, 1891, by Edgar L. Wakeman.]

Lisbon, Dec. 22.—There is hardly another city in the world where neatness in attire is so general as in Lisbon. You cannot find an uncleanly or a slovenly person in the city outside of the beggars who are numerous, licensed, and therefore professional, and who all affect both rags and filth. The middle classes and the aristocracy are faultlessly dressed and spotless linen from nobleman to lighterman and fisherman is here as delightful a universality as in that other elysium of the lavenders, fair and brilliant Havana.

With men, throughout the various ranks of the aristocracy and among gentlemen of leisure, gallants, merchants, professional men and even with clerks, the normal condition seems to be one of faultless dressing. It is also observable that no one seems gotten up for any occasion, or as if, only occasionally gotten up. You can never surprise these Portuguese gentlemen or discover them out of good form as to their attire. The men of Lisbon are the best served men in the world. More than 10,000 Spaniards are practically their slaves. These are my old friends, the Gallegans, from the north of Spain, among whom I wandered two winters ago. They are most docile of all servants and the best. For the value of an American five cent piece they will go anywhere and perform miracles of service. They are not unusually attached to a single individual or household. They are everywhere, and are any one's porter, servant or valet at a moment's warning. The magical hissing sound, "Sh-s-s-s," uttered anywhere in Lisbon, will bring one instantly to your side. And so the poorest clerk may have his valet, seamstress—for he will mend your clothing with the dexterity of a tailor—and all, in one, as much or little as he likes or can afford.

As much cannot be said for the women. Their street appearance is not so characteristic nor so graceful as that of the Spanish women. The beautiful mantilla is less worn here than seems fitting, or as one could wish. One feels when a group of fair senhoritas are met in the praças or seen in costly equipages on the Campo Grande, that unlike all other women of the Latin races they possess no distinct air or style or presence of their own. In dress they are in fact composite; and, like Bayreuth architecture, which is in Europe the universal simile for every manner of style incongruously composed, a Portuguese lady often presents startling combinations of date and style in her most prized and sumptuous attire. She still possesses a fine carriage and figure, and, as I have previously stated, a certain honesty and wholesomeness of face and look and particularly an everglowing radiance of eye and smile which command the best sort of liking and respect.

The artist and sentimentalist in general will not find the poetic and rhapsodic type so frequent here as in Spain, Italy and Algiers; but the compensation is at hand in a better type of womanhood. In what may be termed the middle classes there are few ravishingly beautiful women. They are oftener tall and angular or short and stout, in either of which cases the rather small and oval face has not the same attractiveness as with daintier women of petite and symmetric figure. Women of the latter type are oftener found in Lisbon in the two farthest removed classes, among the nobility and peasant and servant classes. The latter are almost invariably beautiful in face and figure. So many of the female servants as may be seen upon the streets can always be readily observed at the fountains, where with the Gallegans they perform the duties of water carriers; while they often to the number of two or three accompany their mistresses for promenades or to the shops. Then the flower market is full of beautiful girls; the daily procession of fishwomen from Belem contains many extraordinary types, though painfully straight from always carrying their fish upon their heads; and the peasant women who come with flowers, butter, milk, eggs and cheese from the outlying farms are almost invariably wenches of graceful carriage, perfect figure and piquant and often lovely face.

No kinder hearted, more hospitable or polite people exist than those of Portugal. Among every manner of city serving men and women there is a chivalry and apparent earnestness in interchange of greeting and commonest civility which often reaches the ludicrous to brusque Americans. Their gravity and dignity in this regard are really wonderful. The cumulative adjectives applied to intensifying the formal expression of mutual regard and leading up to those highest titles of respect, senhor and senhora, never are less expressive than "most adored," "truest regarded," "most heart thrillingly beloved" or "exceeding and most illustrious."

Even the beggars speak to each other in precisely these courtly terms, and if you should refuse them alms with the customary phrase, "Pardon—in the name of God!" they will follow you only to bless and shower benedictions upon you.

You can never tire of the street scenes of Lisbon. From Belem, nearer the sea, every morning come the processions of fishwomen. They are most picturesque in their blue kirtles, huge black felt hats, bare feet and legs, massive gold earrings, complexions brown and eyes as piercing black as Spanish gipsies, and their baskets of white and gleaming fish.

Over from Seixal, Aldea Gallega and Alcochete every morning come boat loads of market stuff and peasantry, while down from the mountain villages behind the city stream the peasant men and women. The women among these bring along, with every manner of small produce, some of the prettiest feet and ankles, the barefooted habits of many, and the short skirted petticoats of all ever give unconscious display. The crates, casks, pouches, baskets, ewers and wheel-like and gigantic wooden platters these women bring with them, carrying nearly everything upon their heads, are of incredible size and weight. Thick, goiterlike necks are the result, but their grace and brightness as beasts of burden are winsome surely. Intermingled with all these during the morning market hours are capote hidden women from the hills, smart city servants with their endless castanetlike clinking of wooden shoes upon the pavements, grim men from the fields, leaning upon their huge ox goads, which in Portugal always become the traveling staffs, noisy youths hawking fighting crickets in cages scarcely two inches square, all manner of men, many of whom have fallen out of the ranks of the aristocracy, and boys selling halves, quarters and eighths of lottery tickets, for ever in Lisbon is it a true saying that "Tomorrow the wheel goes round." Important and wasp waisted military attaches dancing here and there in blue, buff and green, grave and comfortable padres, impervious to forgivable chaffing and badinage, half naked urchins with wonderfully bright faces, beggars with piteous though sunny looks, as cheery over rebuff as reward, and a hundred other folk and factors so touched with the semibarbaric and oriental that one awakens from the weird fancies conjured by sight and scene in a sort of half dismay that in this spot where our own wondrous civilization had its very beginning, everything seems a thousand years behind even the drowsy progress of the Europe of today.

Here and there throughout the streets, bevies of giggling senhoritas, never alone and always convoyed by some bright eyed old duenna, pass from shop to shop, ever seeming to avoid, but ever in reality compel, ling most ludicrous antics on the part of all males from eighteen to eighty. Roaring and tearing down from the heights as if pursued comes one of the cocheiros of the town with his ramshackle barouche, to which are often harnessed three donkeys abreast. He has been nowhere. He is going nowhere. He lashes and screams and vents maledictions upon his beasts. Suddenly the outlandish outfit comes to a halt. In an instant the violent cocheiro is asleep on his box and the donkeys' heads droop dolefully between their knees.

Now and then a strange horse and rider will be seen. The horse is a piebald. The rider is a gentleman farmer, a "morgado" as it is called in Portugal. He sits upon his beast in a semimilitary, semicowboy style, holds his bridle reins high in air, wears a spur and mustachios of wonderous dimensions, and ambles through the changeful scene like a hesitant, bumbled Quixote. Everywhere are little donkeys carrying fat people; burdened with furze, brushwood, charcoal, dried corn loaves and stalks, rushes and straw completely hiding them, packed with twice their own weight in merchandise going to or coming from the quays, or driven double with great timbers across their backs. "Ande! Ande!" their drivers shout, as they prod them with blunt iron pointed pikes as long and heavy as our own pitchfork handles.

Water is brought into Lisbon in one of the world's greatest aqueducts, the Aqueduct of Aguas Livres, from the mountain village of Bellas, ten miles distant. It extends across the near valley of Alcantara upon a series of thirty arches, 107 feet from pier to pier, the point of the highest arch rising 261 feet above the valley bed. The water is poured from this aqueduct into an immense covered reservoir, and is from this conveyed to the many chafariz or public fountains of the city. From these fountains, since the time of Jono V, nearly all private houses, public buildings and shops have been supplied by water carriers—men and women. Most of these, particularly the men are thus solely employed. Many of the women are simply house and shop servants of the peasant class, and probably the most interesting studies for tourist, writer or artist are to be found among these lowly folk beside the fountains.

At every one of these old moss covered jetties groups of bare footed men and women are constantly gathering. What muscular, swarthy fellows are the men, and what graceful attitudes and posings they unconsciously assume as they loiter a bit for chatter and gossip before they shoulder the huge wooden casks and trot gayly away with their mighty loads. "What splendid types of Portuguese are these!" you will exclaim. But they are not Portuguese. They are Gallegans, from the ancient sovereignty of Galicia, comprising the present four northwesternmost provinces of Spain, named Lugo, Coruna, Orense and Pontevedra, with a population of 2,000,000 souls. One-fourth of the entire number are continuously servants in Spain and Portugal, perhaps 100,000 in Portugal alone, and more than 3,000 are water carriers here in Lisbon. I know them well in their northern homes or chozas and in their southern work and ways, and they are lovable for their matchless docility and fidelity, one and all.

When the Gallegan youth has arrived at the age of eighteen he goes to his drudgery at sea, in the army, or as the city menial. He suffers every conceivable indignity without resentment. "Gallegan dog" is the mildest universal epithet applied to him. Kick him and he will not even cringe. No power can tempt him to resent insult, or break law, but to deprive him of his earnings. He will not squander a dozen reis in a whole year. He will starve to save. He will do anything but rob or murder while at service to increase his hoard; and though his homesickness for his mountain dulcinea, perro and gaita are often so despairing that he dies of heartache and longing, he never will return to his beloved Galicia until he has earned enough to possess his own choza and patch of ground. This is his only earthly ambition, and he seldom fails of its realization. Thousands of others gain this accomplishment as segadors or reapers. When the southern fields are ripe whole armies of Gallegan reapers set out from their mountain-homes armed with the short haz or sickle, their wooden shoes slung over their shoulders, something as the west of Ireland men annually set forth for the English harvest fields, and carrying also their gaitas with them, pipe their way to the south, where they reap the grain for the indolent farmers of Castile and Portugal. Returning on foot as they went, they wake wild and barbaric echoes through the Sierras de Culebre, Sierra de Banaderio and the fair Montanas de Leon. The Gallegan women meantime have cared for their own little harvests, and from autumn until springtime, save for the occasional droning of the bag pipe, the crack of the retaco or blunderbuss and the wolfish barking of the mountain dog, sodden silence and lifeless sleep seem to have knit all Galicia into a forbid ding and gloomy web of leaden and obdurate repose.

But see these maiden water carriers of Lisbon, prettiest of all women in the ancient city, with great dancing eyes, pouting lips ever parting from dazzling white teeth, their tongues ceaselessly running in musical staccato, and their supple forms ever in irrepressible movement from the boundless life within them. Their short skirts disclose limbs which outrival the Venus of Cos in delicate symmetry. Their smart bodices vainly hide busts of marvelous roundness and amplitude, with full arching neck bared above, and crowning it such a dainty and dimpled chin as even Tuscany cannot match, while the limbs from tip of little finger up their brown, round arms to beyond the dimpled elbow is a marvelous study in nature's only perfect mobile bronze. But they have dallied and chatted long enough. With a whisk a little pad of rushes or cloth is slapped on their dainty, shapely heads, in a twinkling, the great cask, half as tall and quite as big as they, is resting on the pad, and with a song or roguish laugh they are away, tripping homeward as daintily and airily as in measures of the contradanza or waltz.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

Pushing Fifty.

Christmas Fogarty was an old colored man employed as steward on one of the boats in the revenue service. He was white haired and infirm, but such a favorite with the officers that they retained him in spite of his age.

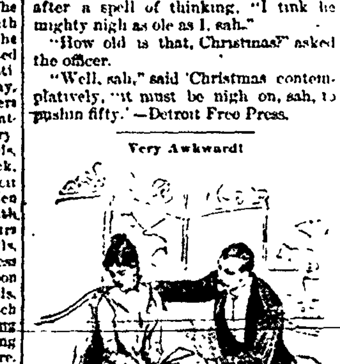
One day one of the men asked Christmas how old he thought the captain was.

"Well, sah," answered the old man, after a spell of thinking, "I tink he mighty nigh as ole as I, sah."

"How old is that, Christmas?" asked the officer.

"Well, sah," said Christmas contemplatively, "it must be nigh on, sah, to pushin fifty."—Detroit Free Press.

Very Awkward!



"Of— of course, Mr Smith I feel very flattered by your offer, but—but you can hardly expect a decided answer, as I have known you for so short a time."

"Well, what am I to do? All the girls who've known me longer have refused me."—London Judy.

Three Royal Youngsters.

There are two young people in Europe whose birth has placed them on the thrones of their respective nations—Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, and the baby king of Spain.

In the far east they have another royal cousin, he is the emperor of Annam, and is under the protection of the French government.—New York Herald.

To Color Mahogany.

The natural color of mahogany when it is too light may be deepened by applying a mixture composed of one-half gallon of water, four ounces of madder and two ounces of fustic. Boil and apply while hot. While it is wet streak the grain with black. This will give new mahogany quite the coloring of old.—New York Tribune.

A HUNTER PEDAGOGUE.

ONE EYE ON THE SCHOLARS, THE OTHER OUT FOR GAME.

There Was a Runway where Wild Deer Scampered Near the School House, and the Teacher Constantly Watched Both It and the Mischievous Youth.

Nicholas Church, one of the oldest hunters in the Pocono mountains, said to the writer the other day: "Sixty six years ago I went to school to Alexander Dunbar in a little log school house down in the Pocono valley, near where Tannersville now is. An odd character Dunbar was. He stood over six feet in his socks, he was lean as a crane and he could run like a deer. He always kept a loaded rifle standing by his chair in the school house. A few yards up the road there was a runway where deer crossed the creek. During school hours Dunbar always seemed to have one eye on the runway. He was crazy for hunting, and whenever he saw a deer dash across the road or heard a hound baying in the woods he appeared to forget all about his school for the time being. Without saying a word to any of the scholars he would grab his rifle, rush out of the house bareheaded and away he'd go after the deer, like an Indian. Sometimes we would see him coming back in less than an hour with a buck or a doe slung over his shoulder, and then again maybe we wouldn't see anything of him till the next morning. Dunbar always got a deer if he had to stay on the trail till dark. While he was off on one of his exciting hunts the children generally staid in the little house and had a great play spell. When it was time to go home, if Dunbar didn't make his appearance, we dismissed ourselves. After a while some of the parents found out how Dunbar was neglecting his school, and they hauled him over the coals for it. But they couldn't break Dunbar of his mania for chasing deer. Nothing could, and after that Dunbar told one of the big boys to take charge of the school when he dashed out with his gun.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

"One day Dunbar had a terrible fight with a wounded buck on Pocono creek. He came within an ace of losing his life, but he was just as crazy to chase deer after that as he was before. I'll show you what kept Dunbar from being killed," continued Mr. Church, and he brought out an old bent and rusty rifle barrel that had once sent bullets flying after game from a flintlock. "Dunbar's gun was out of kilter," resumed the old hunter, "and I took this rifle to the school house for him to use. It belonged to my father, and Dunbar got a chance to use it before night. That afternoon he saw a buck trot down the runway, and he seized the rifle and gave chase. The buck was taking it easy, and the longlegged schoolmaster banged away at him near the creek. The buck plunged forward and plowed in the snow and Dunbar ran up to cut his throat. Just as Dunbar got to him the buck roused up and pitched at him savagely. He had been shot through the nose, and he was as full of fight as a wounded panther. There was no charge in the rifle, and Dunbar dropped his knife and went to beating the angry buck off with the gun. He soon broke stock and then he fought the buck with the barrel, bending it in the fight as you see it now. Every time the buck pitched at him Dunbar knocked a spike from his antlers, and when it was all over Dunbar had trimmed every spike from his horns. He finally stunned the buck long enough to cut his throat, and when he lugged the buck to the school house he was the raggedest schoolmaster I ever saw, for the game animal had torn his homespun suit into strips with his sharp hoofs. Dunbar declared that he enjoyed the fight and was ready for another of the same sort.

SCHOLARS LIKED DUNBAR.

"Every other Saturday there was no school, and Dunbar took the whole day for hunting. He got in the habit of coaxing a tame buck that belonged to my folks to follow him into the woods when he went after deer. The buck soon got so that he was tickled to go with the schoolmaster, and before long he formed the habit of wandering away from Dunbar, making friends with wild deer and leading them around where Dunbar could get shots at them. Dunbar thought the trick was very cunning, and so did we boys, but my father didn't think so. When he found out what Dunbar was doing with the buck he put a stop to the fun by fastening the buck in a pen whenever Dunbar had a holiday. While I think about it I'll tell you what an ingenious way Dunbar had to stop whispering in the school. He had a yarn ball, and every time he caught one of us whispering he threw the ball at the whisperer, hitting him or her. The scholar that was hit had to stand in the middle of the room with the ball and throw it at the first one he caught whispering, and so on all day. We liked the way Dunbar tried to keep a still school."—Cor. New York Tribune.

WHY DON'T YOU DO LIKEWISE?

Mr. Stanley Wood, Editor "The Great Divide" 1316 Arapahoe street, Denver, Colo.

The Great Divide "yanks the whole bakery." I always look for it anxiously; read it carefully; pass it around, and then hurry it eastward to my friends. I could not do without it, nor do I see how any man can who loves the mountains, and the "Wild and Woolly West." I will certainly renew my subscription.

Very truly yours,
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Oct. 17, 1891.

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H. S. MEUER, Secretary,
Koch's Hospital Sanitarium, Denver, Colorado.

NOTICE OF EXECUTOR'S SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the county court in probate of Pueblo county, Colo., I will, twenty days after the first day of its publication hereof, receive offers for and sell at private sale, the following described real estate belonging to the estate of George M. Chilcott, deceased, and situate in El Paso county, Colorado, to-wit:

The nw qr. the nw qr of the sw qr. and the w hf of the ne qr of sec 21 tp 11 rg 66 w.

Terms of sale cash or its equivalent.

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Executor of the estate of George M. Chilcott, deceased.

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1892.

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219 N. Nevada Ave. 11 rooms and 2 baths, heated with hot water
2 3 N. Cascade Ave. 10 rooms, bath, stable
117 N. Weber, 10 rooms and bath, stable
[illegible]
713 N. Cascade Ave. 9 rooms and bath, barn
219 N. Nevada, 11 rooms and bath, steam heat
125 N. Weber, 9 rooms and bath, barn, partly furnished
517 N. Tejon, 8 rooms and bath, stable
[illegible] N. Cascade Ave. 9 rooms and bath
317 N. Tejon, 7 rooms and bath, barn
1215 N. Tejon, 7 rooms and bath
524 N. Weber, 6 rooms and bath
761 E. Cache la Poudre, 4 rooms
521 E. St. Vrain, 5 rooms, partly furnished
Unfurnished.
N. Cascade Ave. 12 rooms and bath, stable, all conveniences
East Tejon street, new brick house, 12 rooms, all conveniences
208 East Dale street, 8 rooms and bath
214 E. Dale, 8 rooms and bath
517 N. Tejon St., 8 rooms, bath, stable
N. Tejon St., 9 rooms and bath
1019 North Wahsatch, 7 rooms, bath, new
Wood Ave., brick house 7 rooms and bath
Uintah St., 8 rooms, stable
132 N. Weber, 6 rooms, stable
119 E. Boulder, 6 rooms
Willamette Ave., 7 rooms
217 S. Weber, 7 rooms
111 E. St. Vrain, 4 rooms
Rear of 219 N. Nevada, 4 rooms.
Uintah St., 4 rooms
112 E. Costilla, 4 rooms
Comma St., 3 rooms, cellar
8 W. Las Animas, 4 rooms
3 7 S. Weber, 4 rooms
Rear 17 N. Tejon, 2 rooms
713 S. Nevada, 2 rooms
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STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Colorado Springs, Colo., Jan. 7, 1892.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Broadmoor Land and Investment Company for the election of a board of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may arise will be held at the office of the company, Gazette building, Colorado Springs, Colo., on Saturday, the 16th day of January 1892, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. of said day.
WILLIAM J. WILLCOX,
Secretary.

B. H. Holden, President. Geo. De La Vergne, Vice President.
Dan'l Heron, Cashier.

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14 East Huerfano Street.

NOTICE OF SALE OF SCHOOL BONDS.

Sealed proposals shall be received and opened at the secretary's office of school district No. 11, city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colo., on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1892, at 3 o'clock p. m. for the sale of $10,000 school bonds bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, both principal and interest payable in gold coin of the United States or its equivalent, at the office of the treasurer of El Paso county, Colo., or the Chemical National Bank in the city of New York. Bids shall cover [illegible] as follows:
$10,000 on date of sale.
$30,000 on April 15th, 1892.
$30,000 on July 15th, 1892.
$5,000 on October 15th, 1892.
The board of directors reserve the right to reject all bids.
JOHN N. GREEN,
School District No. 11. Secretary.

ABOUT CANDIDATES.

YOU CANNOT TELL WHAT NOMINATING CONVENTIONS WILL DO.

Dark Horses Have Often Won the Presidential Prize—Men of Great Wealth Feared This Is a Nominating Year, and Here Are Pertinent Facts.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—It may be as well said of presidential conventions as it has been said of juries that no one can predict accurately what they will do. With the exception of the great soldiers who have been nominated and whose selection was indicated unerringly before the conventions which nominated them met, and with the exception also of two cases where the renomination of a president has been inevitable, it may be said that ever since the national caucus system was adopted, some sixty years ago, the action of the conventions of all the parties has been in the nature of a surprise. It is the unexpected which appears to be most likely to happen with national conventions. Nobody, for instance, expected that James K. Polk would be nominated in 1844. He was almost unknown. Martin Van Buren was regarded as the certain candidate, and he did have in fact a majority in the convention, but curiously enough, a rule which he had himself devised to secure his nomination in 1836, which provided that a two-thirds vote must be secured before any candidate should be declared nominated, prevented his receiving the honor in 1844.

In 1848 it was thought for a time that General Scott or possibly Daniel Webster would be chosen by the party they represented, but a single remark by Zachary Taylor, uttered in the heat of battle in Mexico, as well as certain machinations of the politicians, brought him of a sudden to the front and he captured the prize, leaving such great men in his party as Scott and Clay and Daniel Webster behind in the race for the honor.

Perhaps the most striking case of surprise occurred in 1852. The convention of the Democratic party seemed then unable to agree upon anybody. The strength of all the leading men in the Democratic party was tested. The little giant of the west, Stephen A. Douglas, then barely forty years of age, was unable to secure the vote of the convention, although he was immensely popular with his party, and in despair the managers turned to the little delegation from the state of New Hampshire and said to them, "Name your man and we will take him," and thus it happened that a person so obscure that most of the party had never heard of him, Franklin Pierce, became president of the United States.

In 1876 the result of the republican convention was a surprise to the country. Blaine had run a noble race; Morton, Conkling and Bristow were splendid competitors, and yet the man who took the prize was so inconspicuous at the beginning of the balloting that his name attracted but little attention. The nomination of General Garfield in 1880 and of Benjamin Harrison in 1888 were equal illustrations of the tendency of conventions to do these things which are surprising.

Thurlow Weed used to say that in the race for the presidency the dark horse had the best chance, and he always felt that William H. Seward would have received the nomination for president in 1860 had he been as obscure as Abraham Lincoln was.

National conventions have always been afraid of men of great wealth. Washington was the richest president, but he was the first. The two Adamses and Madison had a very small property. Jefferson was dependent upon his salary, left the White House in debt and was obliged to borrow money and sell some of his books to support himself in his old age. Martin Van Buren was worth about $60,000 when elected, and he accumulated property after he left the presidency. William Henry Harrison was so poor that he was dependent upon the trifling earnings as clerk of a little court in Ohio for his support while the presidential canvass was progressing. Henry Clay might have earned a large fortune by practice at the bar, but he was an improvident man. He had continually to borrow money on notes, and was in some pecuniary embarrassment, it is said, when he became the candidate in 1844. General Pierce had a small property, Buchanan an income of some $4,000 and General Scott was absolutely dependent upon his salary as a general in the United States army when he was nominated.

Lincoln was very poor. In the winter of 1860, within three months before he was nominated, he was in New York and he there met a friend whom he had known in Illinois.

Said Lincoln to this friend, "Well, how are you getting on in worldly matters since you left Illinois?"

"Oh, I suppose I'm worth $100,000," was his friend's reply.

"Well, that ought to be enough to keep you handsomely the rest of your life," said Lincoln. "I haven't done so well. I have $3,000 in money and my house in Springfield, which is worth about $5,000." Then he added with a merry twinkle in his eye: "Some of my friends say they are going to nominate me for vice president with Seward for president. Well, if they do and I'm elected I ought to save $10,000, and that with what I've got will be enough for me, I reckon." Lincoln was then fifty-one years of age, and he seemed to look forward with content to the possession of $20,000 as enough for him in his old age. His aggregate salary in the years that he served was $100,000, and he was able to save about $40,000 of it, and counted on saving as much during his second term, so that he thought he would be worth about $100,000 when he left the presidency, a sum which he regarded as a very great fortune.

Grant had nothing but his salary when he was nominated, and only eight years before his nomination he had been earning $?00 a year, and two years before that had been peddling cord wood on the streets of St. Louis. Mr. Hayes was comparatively well off when he was nominated, his fortune being estimated at $100,000, and he was the wealthiest man, with two exceptions, ever put up by either party in more than half a century, and probably the wealthiest president elected since General Washington.

General Garfield was a poor man when nominated. He owned a house in Washington, but it was mortgaged, and he had some slight investments. After his death his property was so well handled that it was said to yield his widow something like $50,000. General Arthur and Grover Cleveland were each worth about $50,000 when they entered the White House, and each of them had made fortunate real estate investments, which in the course of a few years increased their value. Arthur's fortune at the time of his death was estimated to be $150,000, due almost entirely to appreciation of real estate which he owned in New York city. Mr. Cleveland is estimated now to be worth about $200,000, while Mr. Morton's fortune is considerably more than that sum. President Harrison had a small property when he was nominated, and those who knew his circumstances at that time declared that all his possessions would not amount to $40,000.

Only twice, perhaps three times, in the past sixty years have men who were rich in the modern meaning of that word been nominated for the presidency. Mr. Tilden at the time of his nomination was called a millionaire, but the greater part of his wealth did not come to him until a year after the presidential election of 1876. Through certain investments in railway stocks, and especially by the enormous appreciation in the value of the stock of the elevated railway in New York, Mr. Tilden vastly increased his estate, and when he died his executors estimated his wealth at about $5,000,000. Another wealthy man nominated for the presidency was Horatio Seymour. He had large possessions in lands and stocks, but he was so charitable in the use of his property, so wise in the administration of it, that his wealth was not considered a detriment.

Moreover, the leading candidate for the nomination against him, George H. Pendleton, was also a wealthy man. He was not so rich as Governor Seymour, but he was one of the few prominent Democrats whose wealth made him conspicuous as well as his abilities. In 1848 the candidate of the Democratic party, Lewis Cass, was a man of wealth. He was, however, so conspicuous as a statesman and leader in his party that but little attention was paid to the fact that he had accumulated great possessions, mainly by the rise in value of property in Detroit, which he had years before bought for a very small sum.

Many of those who were candidates or were prominently mentioned in connection with the presidency and two or three who served as president died in poverty. Stephen A. Douglas after his brilliant career was practically penniless when he died, although had he lived a few years some land which he owned in the then suburbs of Chicago would have brought him a fair sum. James Monroe died in almost absolute poverty in New York city. John Tyler was a poor man after he left the presidency. Daniel Webster did not have much property, except his estate at Marshfield, and Henry Clay's place, called Ashland, was about all he left to his heirs. Jefferson's struggles with poverty furnish the saddest episode in his career, and John C. Breckinridge struggled hard in his practice at the bar to support his family.

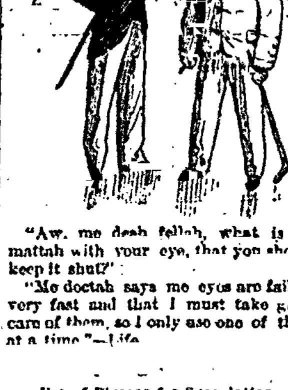
A change in the disposition of conventions respecting the age of candidates has been noticed. Formerly the tendency was to select men who were well on in years. Jackson and Buchanan and William Henry Harrison were old men when they were elected to the presidency. The average age up to 1850 of candidates and presidents when elected was about sixty-two years. With the war era, however, the tendency to choose younger men began to be very marked. Stephen A. Douglas was only forty-seven when he was nominated. Fremont was nominated when only forty-three, but he was the first candidate of a new party. John C. Breckinridge was barely forty years of age when he was nominated in 1860, and he had scarcely passed the constitutional limit when he was nominated and elected vice president in 1856. Gray hairs have not been the rule with candidates whether defeated or elected since 1860. McClellan, who was the youngest candidate ever nominated to the presidency and who was of most youthful appearance, was associated with another young man, George H. Pendleton, who was only forty-two years of age while McClellan was thirty-nine. Grant was only forty-six when he was first elected, Garfield was forty-eight and Cleveland forty-seven.

In the earlier days it would have been esteemed a rash thing to think of choosing a president who had not passed fifty years, although Henry Clay was only forty-six when he was first a candidate, and Alexander Hamilton might have been a candidate had he permitted it soon after he passed his thirty-fifth year, for although Hamilton was of foreign birth yet the constitution provided that persons who were of foreign birth at the time of the adoption of the constitution might be eligible for the presidency, and it has always been thought that this clause was put in for the possible benefit of Hamilton. Blaine was only forty-four when he made his exciting race for the presidential nomination the first time and but forty-eight when he and Grant tested strength for many days before the Chicago convention of 1880.

It will be seen, then, from these few illustrations that the tendency of conventions is to make an unexpected nomination, and also that men of great wealth, or even of fair fortunes, are not likely to be put in nomination, and, moreover, that in this day of activity conventions are likely to look for men who have scarcely entered their prime.

E. J. EDWARDS.

Economy.



"Aw, me deah fellah, what is the mattah with your eye, that you should keep it shut?"

"Me doctah says me eyes are failing very fast and that I must take great care of them, so I only use one of them at a time."—Life.

Use of Pigeons for Speculation.

In modern times the pigeons have been used for purposes of commerce and speculation as well as war. In 1880 a shrewd Italian had the winning numbers in the lotteries thus sent to him, and it is a well known fact that the London branch of the great Rothschild banking house was able, by means of carrier pigeons, to receive news of the victory at Waterloo three days in advance of the government, and to realize an enormous profit by buying up government stock, then very much depressed, and selling again when the rise came.—Denver Republican.

Highest of all in Leavening Power. Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

District Court.

The January term of the district court opened yesterday and the following business was transacted:

1422. People vs. John Murphy. Assault with intent to murder. Defendant arraigned and pleads not guilty. Set for trial Jan. 11, at 9:30 a. m.

1442. People vs. William H. Dietrick. Grand larceny. Set for trial Jan. 16, at 9:30 a. m.

1449. People vs. James Turner and James McCormick. Burglary. Set for trial Jan. 13, at 10 a. m.

1446. People vs. William Johnson, James Smith and J. Ward. Burglary. Set for trial Jan. 11, at 9:30 a. m.

1453. People vs. Griffith Sherwood. Assault with intent to commit rape. Set for trial Jan. 15, at 9:30 a. m.

882. A. V. Hunter et al vs. Mrs. W. B. Jones et al. Stricken from the docket.

883. Same parties as in 882, and same order.

1198. John Quinliven vs. L. E. Ehrich et al. Order of reference vacated.

1311. Newton Lumber Co. vs. John Conroy. Dismissed at costs of plaintiff.

1470. Henry T. Williams vs. Colorado Springs Rapid Transit Co. Hatch and Goudy withdraw their appearance for plaintiff, and the name of T. A. McMorris is entered.

1186. Silas A. Jackson vs. Jos. Miller et al. Death of plaintiff suggested and Jennie M. Jackson substituted as plaintiff.

1568. Giddings Bros. & Bent vs. J. A. Armentrout et al. Dismissed at costs of plaintiff.

1609. Anna C. Albrecht vs. Charles F. Albrecht. Plaintiff to plead to answer within five days.

The district attorney filed the following informations:

1451. People vs. Thomas Hamilton. Burglary.

1455. People vs. Harry Drexel. Larceny.

1456. People vs. Charles Douglas. Assault with intent to commit rape.

Judge Campbell called the civil docket for the purpose of ascertaining what cases were ready for trial, but no assignments will be made for a few days.

In the afternoon the prisoners were brought up and arraigned as follows:

1446. People vs. William Johnson, James Smith and James Ward. Burglary. Defendants plead not guilty.

1451. People vs. Thomas Hamilton. Burglary. Defendant pleads not guilty to the first count, which charges burglary, and guilty to the second count, charging petit larceny. Mr. Garrison stated that he desired to prosecute the defendant under the first count. Mr. H. E. Wilson was appointed by the court to defend. Set for trial Jan. 16 at 9:30 a. m.

1454. People vs. Charles Aldrich and Arthur Van Horn. Burglary. Defendants plead not guilty. Mr. Harris enters his appearance as attorney for defendants. Set for trial Jan. 19 at 9:30 a. m.

1455. People vs. Harry Drexel. Grand larceny. Defendant pleads not guilty. Mr. Crowell was appointed to defend. Set for trial Jan. 16 at 9:30 a. m.

1456. People vs. Charles Douglas. Assault with intent to commit rape. Defendant pleads not guilty. Mr. Barnwell appointed to defend. Set for trial Jan. 18, at 9:30 a. m.

District attorney Garrison filed the following informations:

1457. People vs. Alfred Russell. Murder.

1458. People vs. Thomas Lawton. Murder.

1459. People vs. James Turner and James McCormick. Burglary.

1433. People vs. George Randall. Burglary. The district attorney enters a nolle prosequi, the prosecuting witness failing to appear.

1443. People vs. M. Minegima. A nolle prosequi is entered, Mr. Garrison stating that he did not think a conviction could be had.

1597. Joseph Carne vs. J. B. Wheeler. Demurrer to complaint argued and taken under advisement.

1550. W. J. Davis vs. George Beulach. Default and hearing. Judgment for plaintiff for $250.

1504. George Christ vs. Frank Flanigen et al. Demurrer to answer argued and taken under advisement.

Court adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock. The jury will come to-morrow morning.

Ex-District-Attorney Garrison.

To-day Hon. B. P. Garrison retires from the office of district attorney, and is succeeded by Mr. John Cochran. Mr. Garrison's term has been a busy one, owing to the increase of crime in the district. He has secured seven more convictions than did his predecessors, Messrs. Wilkin and Libby, in six years.

Mr. Garrison tried 173 cases of felony, out of which 163 were convicted and sent to Canon City. Seventy-nine of these were from El Paso county alone. He has made countless friends all over the district, and retires from office with the best wishes of all of them.

THE BRIDE OF A PRINCE

The Wedding of a Dainty English Maiden of High Degree.

Weddings in high life are always interesting, and it is not to be wondered at that all fashionable London was thrilled the other day, the common folks crowding around the church doors, when Miss Daisy Cornwallis West was ecclesiastically made the Princess of Pless. The groom is Prince Hans Heinrich, eldest son of the Prince and Princess of Pless, of the Schloss of Furstenstein, Silesia, and the bride the eldest daughter of Colonel William Cornwallis West, member of parliament and of a family not unknown in England's war and diplomacy.

Among those present were the Prince of Wales, Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Duke of Teck, Prince and Princess of Saxe-Weimar, the German, Turkish, Russian and Italian ambassadors, Mr. Henry White and Commander Emory, of the United States; Prince and Princess Malcom Khan, and a long array of ordinary lords, ladies, counts, knights and esquires; but the great interest appears to have been in the dresses and presents. St. Margaret's church, Westminster, where the ceremony took place, was in a blaze of silks, jewels and costly decorations, and at the town residence of Miss Fleetwood Wilson, where the reception was held, a long dining room table was literally loaded with gifts, ranging from necklaces of pearls and diamonds down to sapphire bracelets.



DAISY CORNWALLIS WEST.

The wedding gown was in the empire style—a fourreau in pearl white satin edged with a cloud of silk Malines tulle caught with garlands of orange blossoms. The manteau was edged to correspond with the fourreau and the train finished with quilted lining of white satin. The Brussels lace veil was held by a diamond and pearl crown, the gift of the groom's father. There were eight bridesmaids and two pages. Conspicuous among the presents were a diamond cross from the Princess of Pless, a "rope" necklace of pearls from the Prince and Princess of Wales, a silver chandelier from the Countess Solmes, a diamond and sapphire bracelet from the bridegroom's brother and a dazzling array of ordinary single stone ornaments. In short, the enumeration indicates that the young couple have been very well started in life.

The Chinese mechanical reckoning table to be seen in laundries and "joints" and gaming houses is called the swanpan, and has been in use in China since the Fourteenth century. The Romans in ancient times had a similar device called the abacus.

A Living Orchestrion.

There is said to be a musical freak in Columbus, Ind., who plays in a peculiar manner with his lungs any tune, with a distinctness and clearness that brings out every note as fully as it can be brought out on any piano or other musical instrument by the most accomplished performer.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Wooden Indian.

I used to live in Spain, and afterward in the West Indies, before I came to the States. I met the wooden Indian long before I came to this country. I have been asked before where the wooden Indian got his start. I only know what I have heard about him in the Old World. There was an adventurer named Rutz who left his old city, Barcelona, and came to Virginia 300 years ago. When he returned he executed the wooden Indian in a rude way, as a type of the sort of animal he had met in the New World, and the figure was set up in front of a shop where wine was sold. Finally it became a sort of trademark. There were smokers in those days and they assembled around the Indian. And the wooden Indian is now seen in front of nearly every cigar store.—Interview in Chicago Tribune.

Waited Until the Child Was Safe.

An interesting little war story has Governor Jones, of Alabama, for its hero. At the time Gordon was raiding Sherman's advance, Jones, then a staff captain, was delivering a message from his chief when he saw a little child, clad only in night clothes, hiding in terror behind a frame house in the direct range of the bullets from each army. Jones rode forward, took the child on his horse and galloped back with her to the Confederate line. When the Union forces saw the act they ceased firing, and there was an impromptu cessation of hostilities until the child had been carried to a point of safety.—Charleston News and Courier.

How to Give Medicine to a Sick Cat.

Mix it with lard and rub it on her sides, and her love of cleanliness forces her to lick it off and swallow it. Flowers of sulphur administered so keeps her from having distemper. A quarter of a teaspoonful once a week or so while young, and once a month if older. If indigestion and vomiting, put sweet olive or almond oil on her paws. If a cat has a fit throw cold water on her head, and later give her oil and sulphur.

How to Defeat and Eradicate a Tendency to Insanity.

Never think long about yourself or your wrongs and sorrows. Make it a point to help some other person every day.

CALIFORNIA.

THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE

Have two daily trains through to Salt Lake and San Francisco without change. Chair cars free. Latest improved Pullman sleepers. Broad gauge. Ticket office, 16 North Tejon street.

TRAINS FOR DENVER

Via the Santa Fe, leave Colorado Springs at 1:45 a. m., 2:45 a. m., 8:25 a. m., 1:30 p. m. and 3:20 p. m.

RETURNING

Leave Denver at 7:30 a. m., 12:30 p. m., 5:30 p. m., 7:45 p. m. and 11:?0 p. m.

TO DENVER

Rock Island fast trains to Denver; leave Colorado Springs at 9:30 a. m. and 1:35 p. m., arriving Denver 12 noon and 7 p. m. Returning leave Denver 8:45 a. m. and 3:45 p. m., arriving Colorado Springs 11.15 a. m. and 6:15 p. m. $4.50 for the round trip.

Commencing Sunday November 15th, a Wabash Through Pullman Car service was inaugurated in connection with the "Rock Island," from Denver, Colorado Springs, Pueblo and other Colorado points, to St. Louis. These Pullmans are of the newest and choicest design, and will leave Denver daily on "Rock Island" No. 42, 8:10 p. m., arriving at St. Louis at 7 o'clock on the second morning, at which point direct connections will be made in Union Depot with limited trains for all points east, south and southeast.

Remember, only one change of cars from Denver to New York, Boston and other far eastern points. Sleeping berths can be secured by addressing U. M. HAMPSON, Commercial Ag't, 1?? 17th St., Denver, Colo.

PARLOR CARS.

Our citizens who have not tried those new parlor cars on the afternoon Santa Fe trains should do so. The cars are veritable parlors and the chairs as comfortable as the finest parlor chair, not to be compared with the ordinary chair cars; something entirely new. Trains carrying these leave for Pueblo at 3:15 p. m. and for Denver at 3:20 p.m.

WORDS OF PRAISE

Are heard on every side, from the traveling public, for the unsurpassed service of the Santa Fe route. It is justly said that the Chicago vestibuled express is the finest train by all odds, that comes into Colorado. The very latest improvements in palace cars. Unexcelled dining car service. No change of cars between Colorado Springs and Chicago.

The special Pullman sleeping car left at Colorado Springs daily, in which berths may be reserved at the city ticket office in the Opera House Block. Telephone 34. C. C. HOYT, Agent.

A NEW SLEEPER EAST-BOUND.

DENVER TO ST. LOUIS, DAILY.

Travelers will be glad to learn that a through Pullman Buffet Sleeper leaves Denver each evening at 8:10 on the "Great Rock Island Route" via Kansas City and the "Wabash" to St. Louis.

R... leave Denver at a seasonable hour, and arrive at St. Louis second morning at a good business hour, a fact appreciated by travelers. JOHN SEBASTIAN, General Ticket and Passenger Ag't, Chicago.

The best located Property in Colorado Springs, either for homes or for investment is

NOB HILL

For prices and terms call on

A. A. McGOVNEY,

113 Kiowa Street,

Or any Agent in the City.

NEW SERVICE!!!

Through Sleeping Car service to St. Louis via the Great Rock Island Route. All meals served in our own magnificent dining cars. Unexcelled train service. For full particulars, lowest rates, maps, etc. call on or address W. W. Wood, Ticket and Passenger Agent, 12 Pike's Peak Ave.

THE LIMITED TRAIN SERVICE

East via the Great Rock Island Route is unexcelled by any for comfort, safety and speed. While traveling choose the Great Rock Island.

CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS.

Leave Chicago via the Santa Fe Route every Thursday evening at 7:30 and Kansas City every Friday morning at 11:25 and arrive at La Junta every Saturday morning at 4:3?. Parties from Colorado Springs desiring to join these can leave at 7:?? p. m. each Friday, remaining at La Junta over night or leave here at 2:40 a. m., Saturday making connection at La Junta the same morning. These excursions are personally conducted by salaried agents who conduct the excursions to destination to give personal attention to the comfort of passengers, especially aged persons, ladies and children without escort. Leaving Colorado Springs at 2:10 a. m. Saturday, the passenger will arrive at Los Angeles at 2:45 p. m., the following Monday and at San Diego at 5:05 p. m; at San Francisco the following Tuesday at 11:15 a. m. Inquire at city ticket office, Opera House Block.

FINE PLAYING CARDS.

Send ten (10) cents in stamps or coin to John Sebastian, General Ticket and Passenger Ag't Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway, Chicago, Ill., for the latest, smoothest slickest playing cards you ever saw. Just the thing for High Five parties. For a 50c postal note will send you five packs.

20 rides between Colorado Springs and Manitou for $2.

CHEAP RATES SOUTH.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Company are offering greatly reduced rates for the round trip, to Southern Winter resorts. Ask your nearest railway ticket agent for round trip tickets into the "Sunny South," over the ever popular Missouri Pacific Railway, whose train service out of Colorado is the shortest and only direct through line into Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri, Alabama, Florida, Kansas and Mexico.

C. A. TRIPP, General Western Agent, Denver, Colo.

A COLORADO GEM.

Is the Burlington Train No. 2, which leaves Denver at 8:?0 p. m. every day in the year, arriving at Chicago at 8:00 a. m. St. Louis 7:30 a. m. second morning. This is a solid vestibule train with all modern improvements known to the civilized world. Is composed of Pullman Palace sleepers, chair cars, seats free, elegant day coaches and smoking cars. All chair cars have a porter in attendance, whose duty it is to look after the comforts of passengers, especially ladies traveling alone. No change of cars of any class on this train between Denver, Lincoln, Omaha, Chicago, St. Joe and St. Louis. Parties traveling via this route destined to points beyond its line can have their sleeping car accommodations secured through to destination by apply to any ticket agent or G. W. Vallery, Gen. Ag't, No. 1700 Larimer St. Denver, Colo.

Denver and Rio Grande R. R. five daily trains:
Round trip to Denver ... $4 50
Round trip to Pueblo ... 2 50

Through tickets to all points at the lowest rates. No. 16 North Tejon street, New Bank building.

RIO GRANDE.

Trains to Denver 8:?? a. m., 10:42 a. m., 3:?? p. m., 4.10 a. m., and 4.53 a. m. To Pueblo 9.48 a. m., 4.30 p. m., 4.51 p. m., 9.45 p. m., and 10.40 p. m., connecting with all Eastern trains.

Quickest time to Denver via Great Rock Island.

10 PASSENGER TRAINS DAILY 10

Between Colorado Springs and Denver, on the Santa Fe. See time card in this paper. Through chair cars between Canon City and Denver, on trains 631 and 6?? and these trains make connection at Pueblo with through chair cars between Pueblo and Chicago.

A WINTER IN THE SOUTH.

A winter in the South—the very words conjure up delicious memories for those who have been there. The bright sunny skies, the dry bracing air and the warm sunshine is in decided contrast to the cold bleak North.

The great state of Texas is celebrated as one great broad winter resort in itself, but the following places are, perhaps, particularly popular: Fort Worth, with its mineral baths, healthful climate and good hotels; Austin, the beautiful Capital City; San Antonio, one of the few really historical places in our country; Houston, with its blooming roses, oleanders and groves of oranges and lemons, and Galveston with its delicious sea breezes. These are but a few of the delightful resorts of this highly favored region.

An escape from all the pains and discomforts of our rigorous weather, transported by magic from the region of snow and ice, to the fragrance of this summer-land, is now made possible and easy by the Denver, Texas & Ft. Worth Branch of the Union Pacific System which runs through Pullman Palace Sleepers between Denver, Ft. Worth, Dallas, Shreveport and New Orleans, and offers exceeding low excursion rates to all Southern cities from Denver, Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Trinidad. For a full description of Southern winter resorts, reached over the Union Pacific System, or for excursion rates, apply to W. G. Rice, Union Pacific Ticket agent, office 14 Pike's Peak avenue, for a copy of the Union Pacific Winter Tours Folder.

E. L. LOMAX, General Pass. and Ticket Ag't, Omaha, Neb.

The only line that does it!
Does what?
Runs Free reclining chair cars and Pullman buffet sleeping cars Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo through to Kansas City and St. Louis.
What line?
The Missouri Pacific.
C. A. Tripp, General Western Passenger Ag't, 1662 Larimer street, Denver, Colo.

Train 6?6, leaving at 3:15 p. m., on the Santa Fe, going east, now carries through Parlor Chair cars between Pueblo and Chicago, also a Chair Car between Denver and Canon City.

BEAUTIFUL OKLAHOMA.

The exciting land race of the two great invasions of Oklahoma territory by home seekers, April 22, 1889 and September 22nd, 1891, have given that section deserved prominence as a place in which to simply obtain one of Uncle Sam's farms. The lands recently opened are located in the Old Iowa, Sac and Fox and Pottawattomie reservations lying directly east of Guthrie and Oklahoma City, on the A. T. & S. F. R. R. They now constitute counties "A" and "B" with ... county seats both large and rapidly growing towns. Claims can be bought at reasonable ... For the raising of corn, cotton, wheat and fruit, Oklahoma is unexcelled. Write to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kan., or J. P. Hall, Colorado P... Agent, Denver, Colorado, for a specially prepared folder, giving full information relative to "Beautiful Oklahoma."

THE MINER'S FAVORITE

Free chair cars and Pullman Buffet Sleeping coaches, via the great Missouri Pacific Railway Company's Colorado short line. Quickest and shortest route to the East, North or South. Be sure your ticket is over the justly popular route.

THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND'S NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

To the traveling public of Colorado Springs and vicinity, we wish to extend our thanks for the liberal patronage accorded this popular route for the old year and to assure you that the unexcelled service heretofore maintained between Colorado Springs and the East, will be continued in every respect with any additions that can possibly be made. Our Solid Vestibuled Limited trains between Colorado Springs and Chicago via Omaha, St. Joe or Kansas City are unsurpassed for speed, safety and comfort.

These trains are made up of the latest design Pullman Palace sleepers, elegant reclining chair cars free of extra charge and superb day coaches, smoking cars, etc.

All meals served en route in our own magnificent dining cars.

We will cheerfully make all your arrangements as to sleeping car reservations, etc., through to your destination. For full particulars, lowest rates, through tickets, maps, etc. call on or address W. W. Wood, Ticket and Passenger Ag't. 12 Pike's Peak Ave. Telephone 97.

... running through sleeper to St. Louis, and serving meals in dining cars en route is the Rock Island.

BELLEVUE SANITARIUM.

Accommodations can be obtained in this institution. Terms from $8 a week upward, according to room.

Apply to the Matron, at the Sanitarium, East Huerfano street.

WANTED.

By A. N. PEALE & Co., female cooks, house-girls, laundresses, waitresses and chamber girls at $15 to $25 per month. Male and female help for all kinds labor at good wages. Employment, Real Estate Live Stock and Auction Agents, 104 S. Tejon.

WANTED.

Female cooks, $25 to $30.
House girls, $15 to $25.
Waitress City $20.
Girls for country, $20.
Girls for second work, $15.
Laundress, $?? to $??.
I want all the good female help I can get.
J. E. HARRIS, Employment Agt, 31 E. Huerfano St.

WANTED.

WANTED—Purchaser for some fine property on the installment plan. Call on A. Hemenway, 103 E. Huerfano St.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent second girl; must be good waitress and have references. Call between 11 and 4. Mrs. Ehrich, 120 N. Cascade Ave.

WANTED—By experienced nurse with first-class medical references, a position to care for ladies or children. Call or address 4?9 N. Nevada Ave.

WANTED—Plain sewing of all kinds; children's clothes a specialty. Address 11 E. Vermijo St.

WANTED—A competent girl for general housework in a small family; references required. Mrs. E. F. Wells 1109 N. Weber St.

WANTED—Sewing at 201 S. Weber St. Children's and misses' dressmaking a specialty.

WANTED—A situation as housekeeper or as an experienced cook. Address A. D., Box 7??, City.

WANTED—A man with $1,000 to $2,000 to assist in opening up mines in Red Mountain, Ouray Co. Will give an interest. Maps and particulars at 15 S. Tejon St. M. Van Buren.

TO RENT.

TO RENT—Houses to rent from $10.00 to $50.00 in all parts of city. A. Hemenway.

TO RENT—Cottages of three and four rooms, six blocks from business center; newly painted and papered; moderate rent to good tenants. 104 Pike's Peak avenue.

TO RENT—Southeast room, downstairs; good board and modern conveniences. 12? N. Weber.

TO RENT—Beautiful sunny room, electric light, steam heat and open grate; room and board for one $10; for a couple $? each. Mrs. M. A. Bispham, 1? W. Kiowa. One block from Antlers.

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms at 9 S. Wahsatch Ave.

TO RENT—Four room cottage, nicely furnished; $10. 126 E. Cache la Poudre.

TO RENT—Three nicely furnished rooms for housekeeping. Inquire at 111 E. Costilla St.

TO RENT—Houses of all kinds; furnished and unfurnished, by Williamson, 3½ S. Tejon St.

TO RENT—Office and sleeping rooms furnished, $12.50 to $15 a month. All conveniences, best service. Inquire at Room 33 Hagerman Building.

TO RENT—Square and upright pianos and sewing machines. Aiken's Music store.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—We have some fine suburban residence lots in Ivywild on the new road to Cheyenne. Easy payments. Call on A. Hemenway, 103 E. Huerfano St.

FOR SALE—Fruit and garden tracts near Denver; reached by transit lines. Five acres or more, portions bearing fruit. No payment required for five years. Address A. C. Fisk, Denver.

FOR SALE—A handsome landaulette, which makes an open or close carriage, not used enough to hurt it; all in good repair; cost new $1250, will sell for $450. Address P. O. Box 2??1, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE—Fine square piano for one hundred and fifty. Time if desired. Address O. Gazette office.

FOR SALE—$300 upright piano for $150. 405 S. Nevada.

FOR SALE—Cheap, to clear ground, a barn in rear of 305 N. Tejon St. Painted outside; would make cosy dwelling; would move it where wanted. Apply C. C. Dickey, Room 44, Hagerman building.

Union Ice and Coal Co.

105 W. Vermijo Ave.

Are cutting ICE 12 inches thick and will put same on cars at 50 cents per ton, and will fill houses in city at 75 cents per ton.

Telephone No. 31.

WANTED SOLDIERS HOMESTEADS. The address of all soldiers who HOMESTEADED a less number of acres than 160 and made final proof on the same before June 22, 1874.
W. E. MOSES, P.O. Box 1783 Denver, Colo.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 19, 1891.

NORTH OR EAST.

No. 8—California, Colorado and New Mexico Express	4.55 am
No. 4—Atlantic Coast Limited	4.10 am
No. 6—Pueblo and Denver Accommodation	8.?? am
No. 12—St. Louis and Kansas City Express	10.42 am
No. 2—California and Eastern Express	3.?? pm

SOUTH OR WEST.

No. 1 California Fast Mail	9.47 am
No. 11—Canon City and St. Louis Ex.	4.?0 pm
No. 7—Pueblo Passenger	6.50 pm
No. 3—Pacific Coast Limited	9.45 pm
No. 5—California, Colorado and New Mexico	10.40 pm

THE MANITOU BRANCH.

TO MANITOU.—Leaves at: 8.25 a. m., 9.30 a. m. 10.45 a. m., 2.25 p. m., 4.35 p. m., 6.55 p. m.

FROM MANITOU. Arrives at: 8.10 a. m. 10.30 a. m., 11.45 a. m., 3.15 p. m., 4.30 p. m., 6.40 p. m.

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities east at the depot and No. 16 North Tejon street. Parties can select their own route. Baggage checked to destination. Pullman palace sleepers. Chair cars free.

For full information call on or address J. M. ELLISON, General Agent. 16 North Tejon st.

DENVER, TEXAS & Ft. WORTH.

NORTH BOUND.

No. 22 Denver Express ... 3.05 pm

SOUTH BOUND.

No. 22 Fort Worth Express ... 11.30 am

ARRIVALS.

No. 19 Arrive from Denver ... 12.30 pm
No. 21 Arrive from Pueblo ... 3.35 pm

To connect with New York steamers via New Orleans, leave Colorado Springs Sundays and Wednesdays at 11.30 a.m.

To connect with New York steamers via Galveston, leave Colorado Springs Sundays at 11.30 a. m.

Through tickets to New York via New Orleans and Cromwell Steamship line, and via Galveston and Mallory line.

Baggage checked to destination of ticket.

Steamers sail from New Orleans Wednesdays and Saturdays, from Galveston, Wednesdays.

Steamship tickets on sale to or from foreign countries via all principal lines.

For full information call on or address GEO. RIBLE, General Agent. Or W. G. RICE, City Ticket Agent, No. 14 Pike's Peak avenue. Telephone No. ??.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE AND COLORADO MIDLAND R. R.

Nov. 29, 1891.

West-bound	Arrive.	Leave.
No. 3 Chicago to Denver	8.00 am	8.05 am
No. 7 Kansas City to Denver	1.35 pm	1.45 pm
No. 601 Salt Lake to Denver	2.40 am	2.45 am
No. 603 Salt Lake to Denver	1.50 pm	1.55 pm
No. 611 La Junta to Denver	3.15 pm	3.20 pm
East-bound		
No. 4 Denver to Chicago	7.45 pm	7.50 pm
No. 8 Denver to Kansas City	7.?? am	7.40 am
No. 602 Denver to Salt Lake	9.55 am	10.00 am
No. 604 Denver to Salt Lake	10.30 pm	10.35 pm
No. 612 Denver to La Junta	2.15	2.15 pm

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 are solid vestibule trains between Denver and Chicago without change. Carry Pullman Palace sleeping cars, library, smoking, chair cars and dining cars. Connect at La Junta for New Mexico and California, and at Burton, Kas., for St. Louis, via St. Louis and San Francisco railway, and at Newton, Kas., for Galveston, Tex.

Trains Nos. 7 and 8 run through between Colorado Springs and Kansas City.

Trains Nos. 601, 602, 603 and 604 run through between Denver and all points on the Colorado Midland and carry through Pullman sleepers and tourists' cars for California.

Trains 611 and 612 are the well known "Nellie Bly," running between Denver and La Junta and carry through Parlor chair cars between Pueblo and Chicago and between Denver and Canon City.

City ticket office, Opera House block. Telephone 34. C. C. HOYT, Agent.

COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Depot. Nov. 29, 1891.

No. 1. Leaves for Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Ogden, San Francisco, San Diego	10.00 am
No. 3. Leaves for Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Ogden, San Francisco, San Diego	10.35 pm
Nos. 1 and 3 arrive from Denver five minutes before leaving time.	
No. 2. Arrives from San Diego, San Francisco, Ogden, Glenwood, Aspen, Leadville	1:35 pm
No. 4. Arrives from San Diego, San Francisco, Ogden, Glenwood, Aspen, Leadville	2:30 am
No. 2. Leaves for Denver	1:30 pm
No. 4. Leaves for Denver	2:35 am

Through tickets sold to all points east. C. C. HOYT, Agent.

Local and Through Time Table.
COLORADO SPRINGS, Sunday, Nov. 29, 1891.
GOING WEST.

Leave.	Pacific Express	Utah and Cal. Ex.
Denver	7:30 a m	7:45 p m
Colorado Springs	10:00 a m	10:25 p m
Colorado City	10:17 a m	10:33 p.m.
Manitou	10:27 a.m.	11:05 p m
Iron Springs	10:30 a m	11:?? p m
Cascade	10:55 a m	11:?0 p m
Ute Park	11:06 a m	11:42 p m
Green Mt. Falls	11:11 a m	11:47 p m
Woodland Park	11:30 a m / 11:50 a m	12:05 a m
Florissant	12:35 p.m.	12:55 a.m.
Leadville	4:?? p m	5:35 a m
Grand Junction	12:30 a m	1:10 p m

COMING EAST.

Leave.	Atlantic Express	Utah and Cal. Ex.
Grand Junction	9:45 p.m.	9:55 a m
Leadville	7:00 a m	7:00 p.m.
Florissant	11:?? a m	12:05 a m
Woodland Park	12:30 p.m. / 12:?? p.m.	1:00 a m
Green Mt. Falls	12:45 p.m.	1:14 a m
Ute Park	12:50 p.m.	1:30 a.m.
Cascade	1:00 p.m.	1:30 a m
Iron Springs	1:17 p.m.	1:48 a m
Manitou	1:20 p m	1:51 a.m.
Colorado City	1:?? p m	2:05 a m
Colorado Springs	1:?0 p m	2:1? a m
Denver	4:35 p m	5:45 a m

Through sleepers on above trains for all points east and west.

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

DEPART

No. 14 Vestibule limited to Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joe	7.30 pm
No. 16 Fast express Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joe	7.40 am
No. 11 Limited to Denver	9.30 am
No. 21 "	1.35 pm
No. 12 Limited to Pueblo	7.35 am
No. 13 "	7.30

ARRIVE

No. 13 Vestibule Limited from Chicago.	7.55 am
No. 15 Fast express from Chicago	7.00 pm
No. 17 From Denver	11.15 am
No. 19 From Denver	6.15 pm

No. 13 and 14 are solid vestibule trains between Chicago and Colorado Springs via Omaha, Kansas City or St. Joseph without change. Through sleeper to St. Louis. All meals en route served in dining cars. Through tickets to all points east and baggage checked to destination at No. 12 Pike's Peak avenue. Telephone 97, or Union depot telephone 53. Also passage tickets via principal steamship lines.

W. W. WOOD, Ticket and Passenger Ag't.

WHOLESALE VIEW HOUSE

The most complete and elegant Photographic Studio in the city, 509 N. Tejon, ... Congregational church. W. E. HOOK. Artistic Portraiture, from the smallest locket size to life size Portrait. ... The following all handle my views which is proof of their popularity:

S. M. Moore, Tejon Street.
Consolidated Stationery Co., Tejon Street.
O. J. Wellington, Tejon St.
W. W. Walling, Tejon Street.
F. Roux, Pike's Peak Avenue.
A. M. Boratt, Pike's Peak Avenue.
C. C. ... The Antlers.

THE COLORADO SPRINGS RAPID TRANSIT RAILWAY CO TIME CARD.

MANITOU LINE.

Commencing at 6 am. cars leave Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street for Manitou every 15 minutes until 10.45 pm. Last car leaves Manitou for Colorado Springs at 11.30 pm.

CHEYENNE CANON LINE.

Commencing at 5.35 am. cars leave Huerfano and Tejon streets for Cheyenne Canon every 30 minutes until 5.35 pm. The next cars leave at 6.55, 7.35 and 8.35. Last car leaves Cheyenne Canon for Colorado Springs and Roswell at 9.30 pm.

ROSWELL LINE.

Commencing at 6 am. cars leave Monument avenue and Tejon street for Roswell every 15 minutes until 9.15 pm. The next cars leave at 9.45, 10.00 and 10.15. Last car leaves Roswell going south at 11.15 pm.

UINTAH STREET AND MONUMENT AVENUE.

Commencing at 6 am. cars leave Monument avenue and Tejon street for Uintah street every 7½ minutes until 9.22 pm. The next cars leave at 9.37, 9.45, 10.00, 10.07, 10.?? and 10.45. Last car leaves Uintah street coming south at 11 pm.

AUSTIN BLUFF LINE.

Cars leave Huerfano and Tejon streets for Knob Hill at 6.30, 7.05 and 7.40 am. For Knob Hill and Austin Bluff at 8.15, 9.30, 10.45, 12.00, 1.15, 2.30, 2.45, 5.00, 6.35 and 7.30.

Commencing at 7.10 am. cars leave Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street for end of ... every hour until 7.10 pm.

Commencing at 6.?0 am. cars leave ... and Bellevue Sanitarium every half hour until 7.40.

A car will be at the A. T. & S. F. and D. & R. G. depots on the arrival of all ... trains ...

CRIPPLE CREEK.

Fast Freight line from Florissant to ..., and all points in the Cripple Creek Mining District. Freight consigned to my care at Florissant will receive prompt attention.

H. F. MILLER,

Florissant, Colo.

CRIPPLE CREEK FREIGHT LINE

GODFREY KISSEL,

No. 104 Pike's Peak Ave.

FOR SALE.

50x190 lot on North Nevada Av...
Beautiful corner lot, ... facing Cascade avenue, very cheap.
Large ten room house on West ... modern improvements.
Eleven room house on West Bijou ..., fire..., bath, etc.
50x190 lot with small cottage on North Nevada avenue.
Lot 50x190 on North Tejon street in ... addition, cheap.
New cottage on East Cache la Poudre ...
Cottage of eight rooms, hard wood finish, furnace, and all modern improvements, stable, etc. on North Tejon street, near ...
Five room house on North Weber ...
Long list of ... property ...

MONEY TO LOAN.

I am adding a number of new and ... suits to my collection of Masquerade ... Parties wishing anything in that line will do well to ... examine ... Also ... Masks and Wigs.

MISS KATE MOODY,

Room 8, 9 and 10 Midland Block.

WALL, PURSEL & CO.

DEALERS IN

Fine Buggies, Carriages and Stoddard 4-Spring Wagons.

Columbus Buggy Co., Road Carts.
Moyer Runner Wagons.
Buggies and Carriages,
Old Hickory Wagons.
1?1 N. TEJON ST.

CHINA JIM

DEALER IN

Chinese and Japanese Goods, fine China, cups and saucers, Brown ware, ... Silk, ... patterns, Canton Crape, Embroidered and Fancy Shawls, etc.

?? East Pike's Peak Ave.

GOSHEN BROS.,

Manufacturers of

Pressed and Common Brick.

Contractors in brick work, plastering and ...ing. All kinds of building ... on hand. Jobbing promptly done.

OFFICE 1?? NORTH TEJON ST.

JOSEPH DOZIER,

AGENT FOR

WILLER'S PATENT BLINDS!

Window and Door Screens.
Turned Cedar Hitching Posts on H...
Contractor and Builder.
South of Court House on Nevada Avenue.

COAL!

I am now prepared to deliver in large or small quantities the following Coals:

Elk Mountain Anthracite, all sizes.
Pinon Lump and Nut.
Canon Lump and Nut.
Rouse Lump, Nut and Slack.
Franceville Lump, Run of Mine ... Nut.

W. M. T...
Telephone 4?.

H. L. REID,

CITY ENGINEER AND COUNTY SURVEYOR.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE.com

THE GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1[illegible]

DAILY WEATHER RECORD.

Furnished by the Colorado College, Jan. 11, 1[illegible], 12 m.

Temperature at 6 p. m	8 0
Temperature at 6 a. m	-9 5
Temperature at 12 m	4 5
Maximum temperature	11 4
Minimum temperature	10 7
Mean temperature	6.1
Maximum barometric pressure in in	23 966
Minimum barometric pressure in in	23 904
Mean velocity of wind per hr	4 8
Relative humidity at 6 p. m	53
Relative humidity at 6 a. m	[illegible]
Relative humidity at 12 m	63
Mean relative humidity	75
Mean dew point	1

Chamber of commerce annual meeting to-night.

Ashby is making a big display of solid silverware.

The capital stock of the Rock Creek Toll Road company is $25,000.

Mr. Whitcomb removed his lunch room from the old Gazette building to Cripple Creek yesterday.

County commissioner Nichols and wife returned yesterday after a lengthy visit in Chicago.

At 12 o'clock to-day the county officers whose terms expire will retire and the new officers take the oath of office.

There will be a regular meeting of the B. F. Crowell Hose company this evening and all members are requested to be present.

Sheriff elect Bowers has appointed Peter Fales, late of the Colorado City police force, to be the deputy sheriff at Cripple Creek.

Woodmen are requested to attend Camp No. 5 this evening without fail. Installment of officers. A good attendance is requested.

Reed Bros. have sold two lots in West Colorado Springs from V. Z. and Inez Reed to S. B. Hayden for $1,500. The purchaser will build.

Postmaster Gowdy has not received any official notice of a change in the name of the office at Fremont. Address your mail to Fremont for the present.

M. D. Swisher, the Huerfano street coal man, has removed his coal office from No. 5 to No. 9 East Huerfano street where he will be pleased to meet his customers and friends.

The police have the names of seventeen persons who participated in an eight-round set-to between a white and a colored man in this city Friday night, and intend to prosecute them.

Stated convocation of Colorado Springs Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., to-night, at 7:30 o'clock. Work on the Most Excellent Master's degree. It is hoped there will be a large attendance. Visitors cordially invited.

The temperature Sunday night as recorded by private thermometers ranged from —5° to —20°. The weather record from Colorado college shows it to have been —10.7° and this is most probably correct.

The armature of the electric motor employed in driving the press of the Republic and Telegraph burned out yesterday afternoon. Mr. L. H. Gowdy, while attempting to adjust it, received quite a severe shock.

Elder Sharp, in the presence of his congregation Wednesday evening, united in marriage Mr. James Hardy and Miss Li A. Worcester. The groom is a prosperous business man and the bride has had a life of usefulness in teaching, as a professional nurse and missionary worker. The couple have many friends who wish them joy.

Thomas Lawton and Alfred Russell, the alleged murderers of Motorneer Heming, may be arraigned in the district court to-day. Attorney J. M. Brinson will appear for Lawton and he has given the district attorney notice of motion for a change of venue. If this is denied the two men will be tried at this term of court.

There is fairly good skating on thick ice at Cheyenne Lake. The Broadmoor company does not care to bother with the skating this winter, so there is no charge for those who wish to enjoy the sport. Ten dollars worth of work would make Prospect Lake a sheet of glass and would afford $100 worth of amusement to the people of this city.

The building committee of All Souls Unitarian church will meet this afternoon to examine plans for their new $12,000 church to be erected on the southwest corner of Dale and Tejon streets. Plans have been prepared by local architects and it is expected that some will be presented by Denver designers. It is hoped that some Colorado Springs architect will be the successful competitor.

Governor Routt, Auditor Henderson, Attorney-general Maupin, Deputy-superintendent-of Insurance Hurd, State-superintendent-of-public-instruction Coy, Register-of-land-board France, Adjutant-general Kennedy, Chief-engineer of D. & R. G. Ry. Rogers, State-engineer Maxwell and Secretary-of-state Eaton, passed through Colorado Springs last night at 10.40 with two special cars to examine the state school land at Creede.

Mr. Charles Craig is completing his historical picture of Baldwin fighting the Indians for the new El Paso club building. It is an incident in the Indian troubles of 1868 and occurred near the present site of the Newton Lumber company. Baldwin was an odd character who lived at Colorado City, and when attacked by the Indians fought them with his boot on which was an old Mexican spur. He was scalped and left for dead, but recovered.

Two articles of incorporation were filed yesterday. They were the Yule Creek Marble and Mining company and the Yule Creek Slate and Mining company. The incorporators are Franc O. Wood, Chas. W. Perkins and Robert L. Goff, and the object is to mine at Yule creek in the western part of the state. The capital stock of the marble mining company is $1,000,000 and of the slate mining company $600,000. The principal offices are in this city, with a branch at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

An overheated chimney in the rear of Hallett & Baker's undertaking rooms set fire to some shelves full of boxes of trimmings and caused an alarm about 9 o'clock last evening. The department made a quick run, but found Captain Baker on hand with a garden hose and did not turn on any water. The loss was about twenty-five dollars. The France company "Scooted" their [illegible] and the sudden expansion of the hose on the first forced the sides apart. The thermometer registered four above at the time of the alarm.

Mr. Asa Blood, father of Mrs. Frank W. Howbert, died at Independence, Ia., on Sunday, of paralysis, aged 69 years. Mrs. Howbert left for Iowa Sunday evening. Mr. Blood was formerly a citizen of this place and well known.

The county commissioners have found it necessary to employ a clerk, and yesterday appointed Mr. Mort Parsons to the position for the year. He is also a deputy county clerk for Mr. Howbert while occupying this position.

Mr. Edward Richards and wife and two daughters arrived in the city on Sunday from Salt Lake. They are the parents of Mr. Charles Richards, chief inspector of freight, and come to attend the Richards-Horn wedding.

Mrs. H. Collbran, the wife of the general manager of the Midland, and family, leave to-night on Mr. Collbran's special car for California, where they will remain till May.

Mr. Wade of Cheyenne canon will have to remain quiet for some months. Last evening while exhilerated with antibichloride of gold, he fell down the steps of Stevens' lodging house on Huerfano street and broke both bones of his left leg below the knee. He was removed to the county hospital.

Trustee Vaughan, of the Printers' home, announces that the official opening will occur on the 12th of May. The arrangements are not yet completed.

Come Out To-Night.

All members of the chamber of commerce, and all citizens interested in the wellfare and prosperity of Colorado Springs, should attend the annual meeting of the chamber of commerce to-night at The Antlers pavilion, at 8 o'clock. Reports will be read from the committees on manufactures, advertising, railroads and transportion, and irrigation and water supply. The Cripple Creek mines and roads will be discussed, and a very interesting and valuable paper will be read on the Cripple Creek mining region and the natural resources of El Paso county available for manufacturing purposes. All citizens cordially invited.

Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Every one who wishes a treat must not fail to get tickets for the lecture next Thursday night at the Presbyterian church. Rev. B. T. Vincent needs no introduction to Colorado Springs people and should be greeted with a large audience.

To-night at 7:30 Prof. P. M. Bach wishes to meet every member who can sing even a little bit or who has an ear for music. The professor is just the man to develop all the music there is in one and now is the time for the members to avail themselves of a good drill.

"No matter how cold and unpleasant it is outside it is always warm and pleasant inside," is what the fellows say about the association rooms. Last evening was no exception. Quite a number of young men enjoyed the hospitality of the institution and the newly appointed reception committee who were on duty made every one feel very much at home. The committee who were on duty were R. L. McCreery and John Allison.

Several new papers and magazines are finding their way to the reading tables, such as The Interior, United Presbyterian, Standard, Independent, Standard of the Cross, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly, Outing, Magazine of American History, and Harpers' Young People. All young men are cordially invited to use this splendid reading room. It is free to all who are self-respecting, and open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

How to Remove Shine from Black Silks and Diagonals.

Lay the garment on a table and with a flannel wet in cider vinegar rub the shiny places well until they have disappeared. It does not matter how wet the garment gets. Hang it up in the shade to dry, and the shiny gloss that made a new garment look old will have disappeared, leaving it as fresh and crisp as if just from the store. The same place will never require another treatment. This is only suitable for black silks and fine black diagonals.

How to Freshen and Restore Velvet.

Velvet can be washed if soiled and restored to its first freshness by putting a hot iron bottom upward with a wet towel folded in several thicknesses over it and then passing the velvet with the pile up over it slowly back and forth until the steam has lifted the pile to its proper position. After the pile is all raised lay the velvet on a smooth place where nothing will touch the pile to flatten or crush it down and leave it to dry and when dry it will be like new.

How to Debate Scripture Questions.

First of all, agree with your opponent as to the rule determining the meaning of words. If you cannot settle that, you can never settle anything.

How to Make Eyelashes Grow.

Every night just before retiring rub the edges of the eyelids with a preparation made of one part of vaseline and two parts of oil of cajeput. This can be obtained of any druggist. Thirty or forty drops and half as much vaseline is enough for a year. Keep it tightly corked. The same preparation will promote the growth of the eyebrows, and experiment might prove it good on bald heads as well. It is very stimulating and nourishing.

How to Address Cards of Invitation.

Before the free delivery system prevailed in American cities it was the custom to take invitations to balls, parties and weddings around and deliver each one at the door of the person invited. This is still the custom in some of the cities, but it does not prevail to any extent, as the postal free delivery answers the purpose quite as well, and the old style involved a great deal of unnecessary labor. Under the old custom, the cards of invitation were placed in an envelope upon which was written "Mr and Mrs John Smith." No directions were added, as every one in town knew where every one else lived. This is still the custom with regard to the envelope holding the cards. But now, when they are sent through the mails this envelope is placed in another one which is sealed, and on which is written the full address, with street number and name of the city. It is usual to preserve invitations, for awhile at least, and the outside envelope is discarded, as the postoffice marks and canceled stamps do not look neat in a card basket in the reception room, and besides this, if there be only one envelope, and it be sealed, when this is broken there is nothing in which to preserve the cards of invitation.

BANDORA

An Interview with the Manager of a Mine in which Springs People are Interested

A Gazette representative last evening had the pleasure of meeting Mr. H. H. Daniels, manager of the Bandora mine. From him was obtained news of the recent strike in the Roadway level which will be interesting to many of the readers of the paper who are largely and directly interested in the Bandora. The following is substantially the utterances of Mr Daniels and may be relied on as a conservative and carefully considered statement of fact and estimate.

In order that the readers of The Gazette might understand, Mr Daniels explained that at the time of the purchase of the property last July the development consisted of three tunnels or levels on the main or "Bandora" vein and an "incline" tunnel on the "Little Todd" vein some 150 feet distant from level No. 2 on the Bandora. This Little Todd or incline tunnel was then in some 270 feet and showed a strong vein of high grade ore throughout its entire length, of an average width of eighteen inches.

Shortly after the Bandora company got possession of the property, in order to prospect this incline vein, a winze was started 100 feet from the mouth of the tunnel and sunk 40 feet. This winze disclosed the vein with an average for the 40 feet down of from 15 to 20 inches, and showed a marked increase in the value of the ore as depth was gained, the ore on the floor of the incline running as high as 500 ounces in the bottom of the winze, and producing a net value at sampler of over $130 per ton in silver and gold. The disclosure of the vein in this winze, prompted the opening of a still lower level on the vein at a vertical depth of 75 feet from the incline and 95 feet on the vein and this opening is known as the "Roadway level," where the recent strike occurred.

During the night shift on Jan 5 the vein was cut, and the miners were quite wild with excitement over the richness and extent of the mineral disclosed, as the breast of the tunnel where it was driven in on the vein fairly glittered with the native and brittle silver displayed. The tunnel cuts the vein at an oblique angle and when Mr. Daniels left the mine it had not been cut through, though sufficient work had been done to show that the ore was from fifteen to twenty inches wide and sufficiently good to satisfy all desires of its owners. A sample of the ore assayed at the mine gave 302 ounces of silver and two ounces of gold per ton, and carload lots should give a net above the avarage of ore heretofore sold. The driving of the Roadway tunnel has developed a very important fact. Heretofore it has been the opinion of the experts and the owners that the main, or Bandora vein and the Incline vein came together at a point some 200 feet down the mountain, as the dip where exposed would indicate. In mining the Roadway tunnel, it becomes apparent that the Little Todd vein has changed its course and is bending away from the Bandora. This change in direction has been the reason for not finding the vein sooner, and it now appears to be a separate and distinct vein. On this theory another level will be started about 200 feet below the Roadway tunnel which from the knowledge now had can be run to cut the vein very accurately and in a short time.

The development of the property since its purchase last July has all been upon the Incline or Little Todd vein, no work having been done on the Bandora levels, which are being reserved until the creek level tunnel can be run. This creek level tunnel is now started, and it is expected that the vein will be reached within 200 feet of drifting.

It is the intention of the management, owing to the difficulty of transportation on account of snow, from now until the opening of the roads in the spring, to put all available force on to the development of the three tunnels on the Little Todd vein, and not attempt to take out any ore by stoping.

The ore that will accumulate from this development is expected to pay the expense of the work, and by the time the roads are open next spring it should be possible to put forty to fifty men at work stoping ore. The mine will then be in condition, when such a force is at work, to output a car load per day of high grade ore from the Little Todd vein alone, while if a favorable market can be had for the low grade ore in the upper levels of the Bandora vein, three or four cars per day can be mined from that vein.

The output for the month of December, with only four men stoping in the winze, has been about fifty tons. Abundant supplies for three or four months are provided at the mine so that the work of development can be pushed without hindrance. From twenty five to thirty men will be kept at work and by the time the roads are open Mr. Daniels says he will make it lively for the ore haulers.

The future of the property is fully assured, all who have seen it regard it as soon to be known as one of the famous properties of the San Juan, and it is Mr Daniels' opinion, based on fifteen years' experience as a Colorado miner, and the conditions attaching to a "true fissure" vein, that twenty years from now the development of this property will then show it richer and better than ever.

Mr Daniels, being asked to give an opinion of the present value of the mine, replied that he had no hesitation in saying that it was easily worth over half a million of dollars, if offered for sale as a whole on its present showing. Before the company purchased last July he had carefully examined and sampled the mine and reported over $200,000 as value of ore "in sight," and his estimate and valuation has been confirmed by the subsequent examinations and reports of Professor Stone and Mine Inspector Kislingbury.

The true value of the property involves a proposition reaching many years into the future. Present development on the Little Todd, (not taken into account in the reports of Prof Stone or Mr Kislingbury), gives an ore body, which in the space between the Incline and Roadway tunnels for the 600 feet that the vein has been tested, will produce over 6,000 tons of high grade ore and with this taken out, the vein will then only be "scratched", to a depth of 100 feet. When this is considered in connection with the fact that the company owns 3000 feet on the Little Todd vein, and the probabilities in its many lower levels, it is difficult to say what the value of the property is or may be.

The property is one that can be economically worked, there is no water trouble, no machinery is required, all is plain and easy sailing, and with four or five months steady development, the spring will open with fine prospects of a dividend to stockholders.

Expensive After All.

It makes little or no difference how low the price of a thing may be, if one has no money with which to buy it. Many a "ne'er-do-well," searching for a land where he may live in luxury for almost nothing, has discovered that there is sure to be some obstacle to his success in every country to which he goes.

"I can tell you," said a recently returned traveler, who was clad much after the fashion of Mr. Richard Swiveller, "I tell you, Argentina's the place to go! Everything is dirt cheap there! Why, you can get a splendid fat turkey for twenty cents!"

"Whew!" said one of the interested bystanders. "If I had been in your place I should have staid there!"

"Would you now?" remarked the traveler, eyeing his friend meditatively. "Well, then, since you'd have staid, probably you can tell me how I was to get the twenty cents in Argentina."—Youth's Companion.

Her Part.

Cleverton—You say that the girl Granby is going to marry doesn't furnish the wedding cards. What does she furnish then?

Dashaway—I understand she furnishes the route for the wedding trip.—Brooklyn Life.

Why Shouldn't She Be?

She had been to Europe for a year and had lost the run of things at home somewhat. One morning she met a girl who was in the sweetheart period a year before.

"Ah," she said, "howdy do? Just as much in love as ever, I suppose?"

"Oh no," was the innocent reply. "I'm married now."—Detroit Free Press.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE ANTLERS.

Richard E. Odlom, New York; W. H. Firth, D. J. Flynn, Denver; Everett O. Fisk, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Trask, St. Louis; A. Lehman, Omaha; E. Kramer, J. A. Lewis, Siegfried Meyer, Chicago; Henry J. Arnold, Durango; W. McIntock and family, J. L. Bates, Denver; J. E. Dalton, St. Louis; L. A. Kohlman, Denver; A. J. Gabriel, J. Hemmingway, Chicago; H. J. Oliphant, Philadelphia, C. S. De Forest, New York.

THE ALAMO.

Charles Halloway, Leadville; J. W. Coy, R. Jones and wife, E. R. Grant, T. E. Bishoff, Denver; H. C. Craig, Quincy, Ills.; H. Levy, New York, S. E. Robinson, Denver, H. P. Jalonack, John T. Philips, Miss Sue Tilde, L. F. Sewelle, Kansas City; Will Ross, H. C. Thompson, Mrs. Frank Graham, Denver; C. E. Wallace, St. Louis; Robert Harris, R. H. McDonald, Denver.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HALLETT & BAKER, Undertakers. No. 7 Cascade avenue. Telephone No. 16.

Artistic! H. S. Poley & Co's. "Aristo" Photos.

TO RENT. Newly furnished rooms and board. Inquire at restaurant, 28 S. Tejon St.

FINE FURS REPAIRED. Sealskin garments re-dyed and re-lined. Can do any kind of fur work and in the latest styles. E. M. Kirchner, Giddings Building. Take elevator.

Artistic! H. S. Poley & Co's. "Aristo" Photos.

MINES AND MINING STOCKS. C. C. DICKEY. Room 11, Hagerman Block. All the best stocks for sale. Information furnished and orders promptly filled.

CLOSING OUT SALE Of millinery still continues at 12 E. Pike's Peak avenue, regardless of cost.

A few nice sunny rooms vacant at the St. James, and good board cheap.

Finest Photos, CLINTON 20 Pike's Peak Ave.

REMOVED Duncan's Music store to 317 W. Huerfano St. Pianos and organs for sale and for rent. P. O. Box 731.

PEOPLE WHO KNOW ABOUT PIANOS, Say the best instruments, lowest prices and easiest terms are to be found at Hext & Williams', 21 N. Tejon St.

W. A. Davis, Undertaking, 114 N. Tejon.

Finishing for amateurs, CLINTON.

MINES AND MINING STOCKS. PROUDFIT & EDSALL & BORDEN. ROOMS 13 AND 14. HAGERMAN BLOCK.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT LAND Will exchange for Colorado Springs or any good real estate or business east of the Rockies. M. Van Buren, 13 S. Tejon St.

Spectacles fitted accurately at ASHBY'S.

Card engraving, CLINTON 20 Pike's Peak Ave.

PRIVATE TEACHING French, German, Italian. Address Miss E. E. Wadleigh, 125 N. Weber St.

PROF. B. HOLLANDER'S Ladies hair dressing parlors all kinds of hair work, dyeing bleaching etc. promptly attended to. Children's haircutting a specialty. Owners of first gold medals Vienna Austria, Paris. 108 N. Tejon St., Rowe Building upstairs Colorado Springs.

Elegant etchings CLINTON 20 Pike's Peak Ave.

MUSICAL GOODS The finest and most complete stock of guitars, mandolins, banjos, violins and music books in the city. Prices away down at Hext & Williams', 21 N. Tejon St.

PLOW'S Celebrated CANDY Received twice a week by G. B. STORER.

E. R. WARREN, Civil and Mining Engineer. U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor. 312 North Weber street, Colorado Springs. Will survey and report on Mining claims in any part of the state.

PIANO LAMPS! AND BRIC-A-BRAC Will be sold at greatly reduced prices for the next 30 days, by A. MATTHEWS, 26 North Tejon St. Telephone No. 3 Colorado Springs.

LOUIS LANGBEHN New & Well Manufacturing Jeweler. Selected Stock. All orders attended to with neatness & despatch. 13 East Pikes Peak Ave.

W. H. McIntyre. General INSURANCE Agency. Deals in Reliable Indemnity only. MONEY TO LOAN A Specialty. 1, 2, 3 Hagerman Block.

RUBBER STAMPS! Seals and Stencils. Steel Stamps, Badges, Checks, Etc. ROOM 3, Robertson Building, Colorado Springs, Colo.

IF YOU WANT First-class shoe repairing done go to J. PEDERSON, 107 North Tejon St.

SPECIAL SALE OF TABLE LINENS! For One Week Commencing January 11. 175 dozen Towels at 30c each. This lot includes Fringed Damask Towels, large size, hemmed Huck Towels and Bath Towels. 50 dozen Napkins worth from $3.50 to $4 for $2.75. A large lot of Napkins ranging in price from 75c to $2 50. All grades Table Linens from 45c up. All marked down to close before invoicing. See our Linen Twilled Crash at 10c a yard. Special Inducements in our Carpet Department. GIDDINGS BROS. & BENT 21 South Tejon Street.

SNAPS!

New 9 room brick, plate glass windows electric lights, bath, Platte avenue, reduced price $7,000 to	$1,500
Two 40-acre tracts, joining Ivywild and Loraine, per acre only	150
Ten acres between Rock Island Addition and Roswell, only	3,000
Double brick 10 rooms, St. Vrain	3,250
4 rooms, south front, Colorado avenue	1,625
5 rooms, 300 W. Bijou; modern $600 cash	3,000
7 rooms, shrubbery, etc., E. Boulder street	3,00[illegible]
Store room and 6 room house, Colorado avenue; corner	4,500

East Manitou and Loraine Lots. Buy now before advance in prices. HOUSES TO RENT W. W. WILLIAMSON, 5½ S. Tejon St.

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS KOAL! Order from C. G. JOHNSON & CO., C. G. JOHNSON, S. L. SMITH, (Successors to W. H. Roby & Co.) AGENTS FOR CANON CITY AND VICTOR COAL. Lump, Egg, Nut; also Anthracite of all sizes WOOD AND KINDLING. OFFICE—23 N. Tejon. Telephone 93. YARD—Corner Cucharras and Corona.

HOLIDAY GOODS. New Chinese and Japanese curiosities, Fine China Ware, China Silk and Embroidered work and Japanese Wire Goods. For sale at low prices. All are cordially invited to call and examine our new goods. QUONG TANG HING, In New Store, 10½ Pike's Peak Ave.

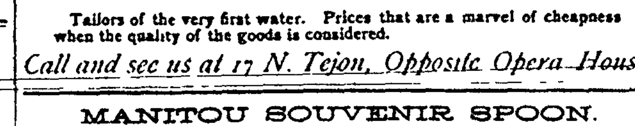
If you are going to this promising CAMP CRIPPLE CREEK You will find everything you require to wear at PERKINS & HOLBROOK, Clothiers, Bank Block.

J. F. MACMILLAN, Dealer in Mines and Mining Stocks. References: H. P. Cowenhoven & Co., Aspen. First National Bank, of Aspen. P. O. Box 153, Aspen, Colo. ASPEN CALL STOCK LIST. Mollie Gibson, Argentum and Juniata, Bushwhacker, Little Annie, Best Friend, Park, Mamie and Queen, St. Joe and Mineral Farm Con. Aspen Mining & Smelting Co. Pontiac, Della S. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Wilbur & Wolf FINE COSTUMES —AND— MILLINERY. Wilbur & Wolf

McMahon & Moffatt. Tailors of the very first water. Prices that are a marvel of cheapness when the quality of the goods is considered. Call and see us at 17 N. Tejon, Opposite Opera House.

MANITOU SOUVENIR SPOON.



Finest of All the Souvenirs. Made in Orange Tea and and Coffee Spoons. 15 S. Tejon, Colorado Springs Colo. WEST, JEWELER, Manitou, Colo.

Johnson's DRY Goods AND Carpets! Reduced Prices on CLOAKS, JACKETS AND FURS. ALSO SPECIAL BARGAINS OF 600 yds all wool Plaids, 40 inches wide, at 35c. 650 yds Mohairs, 40 inches wide, only 37 1-2c. The above goods would be a bargain at 50c per yard. Reduced Prices all Along the Line. E. O. JOHNSON, 22 and 24 Pike's Peak Avenue.

Real Estate! Insurance! Loans! MONEY LOANED On good security at Lowest Rates. INSURANCE written in old, Reliable Companies. If it pays to insure at all it pays to insure in First-class companies. BARGAINS in Real Estate - Improved and Unimproved, in all parts of the city. Now is the time to secure a home before another boom sets in. DESIRABLE FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED Houses for rent at low rates. INVESTMENTS AND LOANS made. Rents and Interest collected for non-residents at reasonable rates. Call at my office for particulars. MATTHEW KENNEDY, No. 9 North Tejon Street.

FRANK DUTTON & CO. No. 19 North Tejon Street. BARGAINS IN GROCERIES For a Few Days! Sonora Oranges, per dozen, 33c. Splendid brand of Canned Corn, 12½c. Splendid brand of Tomatoes, 12½c. Finest New York Cream Cheese, per pound [illegible]. Best brand Flour 50 pound, $1.35. Corn and Tomatoes by the case (2 dozen) $2.[illegible]0. Chip Dried Beef, per pound, 20c. Cox's Gelatine, 17c. Boston Baked Beans, per can 18c. Fresh new Prunes, per pound 18c. Just Received a fresh new lot of STICKNEY'S CHANCELLOR CIGARS 4 for 25c.

JOHN LENNOX Has Something new and desirable in FOLDING-BEDS, Useful, ornamental and at Prices to suit the season. Largest Line of BABY BUGGIES In the city. 114 and 116 E. Pike's Peak.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. We have a well located, good paying grocery and meat market that is for sale cheap for cash, or can be traded for improved real estate. The business is well established and is profitable, but other business demands the owner's attention. If you are out of business it will pay you to look into this. We are offering a piece of business property and a piece of choice unplatted acreage at low prices. MONEY TO LOAN! REED BROTHERS, 28 South Tejon Street.

THE DE LA VERGNE FURNITURE CO., 120-122 So. Tejon St. For Bargains and Styles in FURNITURE

HUGHES. 110 Pike's Peak Ave., Midland B'l'k. The only Fancy Grocer in the city that makes a specialty of fine TEAS AND COFFEES. Armour's Star Special Hams and Breakfast Bacons. Thornton's Celebrated O. T. BUTTER Also B. S. BUTTER. Will call for Orders when Requested. TELEPHONE 82.

CIVILL & WHITE COAL and WOOD ARTIFICIAL ICE. Uptown Office at Curtis Brothers Store, 22 North Tejon Street. J. H. WEIGERT, Agent.

NOTICE! I will t[illegible] Cripple Creek property piano or city lots. Inquire of WILLIAM CLARK, 118 E. Platte Ave.

J. D. O'HAIRE Having had a large amount of CLOTHING! damaged by water on Xmas Day he can now sell a part or all of it at greatly REDUCED prices. Call and examine for yourself.

FURS! Babcock Brothers. Sealskin garments in stock and made to order. Capes, Muffs, Boas and Small Furs of all kinds always in stock. Special attention paid to Mail Orders. Agents Dunlap's Celebrated Hats. 1009 and 1011 16th St. Denver, Colo.